

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 544.

DECEMBER 8, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

**ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.** The object of this Society is to institute a right investigation of the weather and its changes, on which such vast interests depend, with a view to draw confident inference as to future storms, &c. Prospectuses may be had of the Secretary, W. H. WHITE, Esq., 4, Northampton-terrace, Camberwell.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67** and 68, Harley-street, W., incorporated by Royal Charter in 1853 for the General Education of Ladies and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge. The HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION for CERTIFICATES will begin on THURSDAY, Dec. 14. Names of Candidates will be received on or before Saturday, Dec. 8. Prospectuses, with full particulars, may be obtained on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office, E. H. PLUMTRE, M.A., Dean.

**THE LONDON BOOK SOCIETY** in connection with MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—The district in which books are exchanged weekly at the residence of subscribers will be extended to Richmond, Greenwich, Highgate, Edmonton, Norwood, Acton, and other places within six or seven miles of the Library, on and after the 1st of January next. Terms of subscription, with list of works in circulation, may now be had on application. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 511, New Oxford-street.

**THE LITERARY AND ART GUILD** of St. NICHOLAS.—This Society is instituted: 1. For the improvement and diffusion of Literary and Art Knowledge. 2. To provide a Fund to Publish—subject to certain conditions—the MSS. of authors (whose means are limited) in fellowship with the Guild. 3. And to establish a Fund to Relieve the temporary Wants of distressed literati. The entrance fee is 12s.; the yearly subscription fee, 12s. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Fellows, Associates, and Hon. Associates, will be held at Stratford-on-Avon on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23rd, 1861, when all Fellows present are requested to wear the gown, hood, and cap of the Guild. The next publication of the Guild is an Anthem composed by R. B. SANKEY, Esq., Mus. Bac. Oxon., F.G.S., &c. Contributions towards the Guild funds will be received by the Hon. Secretary, Bampton, Oxon, from whom gentlemen desirous of becoming members may obtain further information and form of candidate's certificate.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY SCIENTIFIC RELIEF FUND.** Subscriptions Received.

G. R. Ayr, Esq.	£20 0 0	A. Kirkman	5 5 0
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Dr. J. H. Gladstone	10 0 0	Lord Talbot de Malahide	10 0 0
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Philip Hardwick, Esq.	10 0 0	Dr. Tyndall	5 0 0
Rev. R. Harley	1 1 0	N. R. Ward, Esq.	25 0 0
William Harvey, Esq.	10 0 0	R. Wanniston, Esq.	10 0 0
Sir J. Herschel	5 0 0	C. Wheatstone, Esq.	20 0 0
James Heywood, Esq.	50 0 0	S. C. Whitbread, Esq.	100 0 0
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T. H. Hills, Esq.	10 0 0	J. Whitworth, Esq.	100 0 0
C. Hirsch, Esq.	5 5 0	Erasmus Wilson, Esq.	10 0 0
J. Hodgson, Esq.	21 0 0	George Wilson, Esq.	10 0 0
Dr. Hoffmann	10 0 0	William Winsor, Esq.	30 0 0
Robert Hudson, Esq.	100 0 0	Sir W. P. Wood	100 0 0
F. R. Hughes, Esq.	10 0 0	Lord Wrottesley	50 0 0
E. Hutton, Esq.	10 0 0	J. Yates, Esq.	91 0 0
W. S. Jacob, Esq.	10 0 0	James Young, Esq.	100 0 0
H. Johnson, Esq.	10 0 0		
Dr. Henry B. Jones	100 0 0		

A Committee, consisting of five Fellows of the Royal Society, has been appointed to administer this fund. It has been resolved, That no application for relief be entertained except on the recommendation of the President of one of the following chartered scientific societies: The Astronomical, Chemical, Geographical, Geological, Linnæan, or Royal Society; it being understood that the several Presidents will consult their respective Councils as to the persons whom they intend to recommend for relief. Subscriptions in aid of the fund will be received by Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., and C. E. Weld, Esq., Royal Society, Burlington House.

**MEMORIAL TO BISHOP HOOPER.**—SUBSCRIPTIONS are solicited for the ERECTION of a MONUMENT on the site of the martyrdom, at Gloucester. More than half the estimated cost (£600.) has been already subscribed.

J. H. BROWN, Hon. Sec. to the Committee. College-green, Gloucester, Oct. 25, 1860.

**TO the GOVERNORS of the ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY, BRISTON.**—The favour of your votes and interest is earnestly solicited for the election, in February next, in behalf of CHARLES BOYLE GAVIN, one of three orphans. His father was in respectable practice as a surgeon-dentist, at the West-end of London, and connected with one of the medical institutions. He had the prospect of realising a handsome competency for his family, but was obliged to relinquish practice at the early age of thirty-eight, having fallen seriously ill of consumption, and has lately died at Bournemouth, where the mother (daughter of a solicitor) is entirely depending on her own exertions. The case is strongly recommended by: "The Rev. A. Morden Bennett, Incumbent of Bournemouth; Hants; Colonel Simmonds, Cannon-place, Brighton; J. J. Parker Pierce, Esq., J. P., 23, Camden-road Villas, Camden-town; The Rev. Aldersey Dicken, D.D., Rector of Norton, Suffolk; J. Field, Esq., Dornden, Tunbridge Wells; J. Wilcox Wakem, Esq., M.R.C.S., York House, West-square, Kensington; The Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford; \*Marnaduke Matthews, Esq., Cambridge Lodge, Hackney; John Crookford, Esq., 10, Park-road, Haverstock-Hill, Hampstead. \*By whom Proxies will be thankfully received.

**CLUB CHAMBERS ASSOCIATION.**—The ROOMS that will become VACANT on the 31st of December next may be seen on application to the Secretary. The rent includes the use of the coffee-room and drawing-room, with newspapers, attendance of servants, &c. The situation is one of the most eligible in London. By order of the Committee, W. RICHARDSON, Sec. No. 15, Regent-street, December 1859.

## THE PRESS.

**THE PRESS.—C. MITCHELL and Co.,** Agents for the Sale and Transfer of NEWSPAPER PROPERTY, are instructed to DISPOSE of a FIRST-CLASS PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER, having bona fide circulation and Advertising Connection. Amount required 1800l. to 2000l. 12 and 13, Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

**THE PRESS.—C. MITCHELL and Co.,** Agents for the Sale and Transfer of NEWSPAPER PROPERTY, are instructed to introduce a PARTNER into a well-established PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER, in profitable working order, 1000l. or thereabouts, would be invested. The incoming partner could take the Editorial Department, and would finally purchase the whole, provided the matter was sufficiently profitable. All applications will be considered in strictest confidence. 12 and 13, Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

**THE PRESS.—C. MITCHELL and Co.,** Newspaper Accountants, undertake the Collection and Settlement of Accounts, and Arbitration of all matters connected with the Newspaper Press. 12 and 13, Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

**THE PRESS.—THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY** for 1861 will be ready with the New Year. PROJECTORS of Newspapers are therefore requested to send full particulars in time for registration. C. MITCHELL and Co., 12 and 13, Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

**TO THE PRESS.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN** of some literary attainments, to undertake the duties of SUB-EDITOR and REPORTER on a provincial journal. As the situation may be considered permanent, good references for ability and conduct will be required. Address "S. V." Eyre and Co., 32, Bouverie-street.

**TO TRANSLATORS OF ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES.**—REQUIRED, several TRANSLATORS, thoroughly competent to translate any work into good pure English, and vice versa.—Address, with references, stating lowest terms, to "A. B.," 46, Regent-street, W.

**A GENTLEMAN on the staff of a first-class London paper** is willing to CONTRIBUTE LEADERS, or Weekly Summaries of News, to a provincial journal. Address "A. P.," Jones and Creighton, 114, Strand.

**TO AUTHORS, LITERARY MEN, LAWYERS, &c.**—A lady of education, who has her whole time unemployed, would be glad to obtain work as COPYIST, &c. She writes a plain hand, expeditiously.—Address, in the first instance, to "C. E.," Post-office, Gravesend.

**WANTED, by a gentleman, EMPLOYMENT.** Salary not a consideration. To any firm requiring a confidential person, this is addressed. Apply, by letter, to "W. A.," care of Mr. James Gilbert, Bookseller, 18, Gracechurch-street, City.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.**—A respectable and energetic party, having a large and first-class connection with advertisers, is desirous of treating with the proprietors of a respectable newspaper or periodical. Address "K. L.," 47, Gerrard-street, Soho, W.

**AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERS for the** advantageous employment of a MODERATE CAPITAL in the PROMOTION of CONSERVATIVE INTERESTS through a medium obviously desirable. For particulars, apply in the first instance, by letter, to PHILLIPS and ANDREW, 44, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS or PROJECTORS—WANTED, by the advertiser, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as NEWSPAPER MANAGER or EDITOR.** Is a competent short-hand writer, and an experienced journalist. Is thoroughly conversant with every branch relating to the press, and would be an acquisition to those who purpose starting a new journal, or extending the circulation of an established one, as his experience would enable him to effect a large saving in the outlay. First-class references. Address "EXPERIENTIA," care of Mr. White's, Advertising Agent, 33, Fleet-street.

## THE ARTS.

**ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—GOLD MEDAL STUDENTS in ARCHITECTURE** are invited to compete for the TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIP. The Drawings, properly attested, are to be sent in on or before the first of March, 1861. The Design to be as large as an entire sheet of Double Elephant will admit.

**ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—At a** General Assembly of the Academicians, held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of November, GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq., was elected an Academician, in the room of the late Sir Charles Barry. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

**SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.** FIFTH SEASON.—All PICTURES intended for this Exhibition, in February 1861, must be SENT in on or before the 29th, or 30th January, to the Gallery, No. 54, Pall-mall. ELIZA D. MURRAY, Sec. 8 Dorset-place, Dorset-square, N.W.

**EXHIBITION of the WORKS of** THOMAS FAED, Esq., at the Gallery, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, from 10 to 4 daily. Admission 1s. No. 5, Waterloo-place.

**BEAUTIFUL PAINTINGS on SALE, at** M. VERNEUIL'S, Photographer, 32, Rue de l'Ecu, Roulogne-sur-Mer:—A Claude Lorraine, a Salvator Rosa, a Hobbins, and an Oudry.

**A MARINE and LANDSCAPE** PAINTER in oil and water colour, and author of well-received works on and connected with art, WANTS a few PRIVATE PUPILS and first-class SCHOOLS in the localities or neighbourhood of Croydon, Brighton, and the South Coast. Address "A. B.," 32, Harrington-street North, Hampstead-road.

**THE GREAT PICTURE will be SOLD** at Madrid, on the 15th of December next, of the MARRIAGE, on the 28th of August 1856, of the INFANTA DONA AMALIA to H.R.H. Prince ADALBERT of BAVARIA. The picture is by the eminent Spanish painter Don José Galdós. It contains thirty full-length portraits from life, including the Queen, the King, the Royal bride and bridegroom, the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, the Ministers, Ambassadors, Great Officers of the Palace, &c. The painting occupied three years and a half, and cost the artist more than 1000l. in journeys to Munich and other expenses. Its value is estimated at 12000l. Address DON JOSÉ GALDÓS, Calle del Sordo, No. 43, Madrid.

**ILLUMINATION.—Guinea, Guinea and a** half, Two Guinea, Three Guinea, and Five Guinea handsome Boxes of Colours and Materials. Outlines, plain and partly coloured; One Shilling Manual on the subject; every other requisite. WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill.** Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested. Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Biering, Sen. Buffield, Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Hulme, Bennett, Frith, R.A. A.R.A. Hering, W. C. Smith, Ward, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Hensley, Topham, Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller, Crome, Ety, R.A. G. Lance, Percy, Lewis, Crossick, R.A. F. C. Proby, Holmes, Elmore, R.A. Bright, Prendergast, Hayler, Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune, W. Hunt, M'Kewan, Maclellan, R.A. Baxter, Duncan, E. Hughes, Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth, Cattmole, Rowbotham, Frost, A.R.A. A. Johnston, Taylor, Nutrie, Poole, A.R.A. Smallfield.

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**TO LITERARY INSTITUTES.**—Mr. C. CHARLES'S Vocal and Literary ENTERTAINMENTS.—Sixth Season.—Mr. Charles is no longer under restrictions as to time and distance in accepting engagements. Syllabus, terms, &c., on application. 16, Howard-street, Strand, W.C.

**POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES,** illustrated with Experiments and Dissolving Views on the largest scale. Mr. J. H. PEPPER, F.R.S., A. Inst. C.E., having left the Royal Polytechnic, will accept ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE at Institutions, Colleges, and Schools; and has opened a Laboratory for pupils and Analyses at the Marylebone Institution, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, W., where all communications may be addressed.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION** (Limited). Mr. E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, will shortly commence a Series of Lectures on EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, specially arranged for Gentlemen preparing for Government Examinations. Analyses, &c. conducted in the New Laboratory.

**POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION** (Limited).—Lecture by Mr. Gardner on the SECONDARY or INDUCED CURRENT, exhibiting the most BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS in ELECTRICITY.—MORE WORLDS THAN ONE, a popular Lecture, illustrated with Telescopic Views.—THE LARGEST GEOLOGICAL MODEL in the WORLD, showing the Formation and Materials of the Earth.—UNIQUE COLLECTION of PAINTINGS.—DISSOLVING VIEWS: ITALY and SICILY.—THE SPECTACULAR ILLUMINATED CASCADE.—COLLINS'S ELECTRO-BLOCK-PRINTING, &c. Admission 1s.; schools and children under ten years of age, Half-price. Hours: Daily, 12 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 10 o'clock. An Educational Department has been formed, with suitable Class Rooms. Besides the ordinary Art and Literary Courses, classes are being formed in Engineering, Drawing, Architecture, &c. &c. Lectures: Dr. Pick on the 15th and 22nd inst., at two and seven p.m., on the CULTIVATION of the MEMORY.

## THE Educational Registry.

### EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

**FULL** particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratis Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected. Particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office**, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also include a stamp for the reply.

**HEAD MASTER** of an Exeter endowed school. Salary 120*l*. with residence and garden. Must be qualified to instruct in reading, writing, arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, algebra, navigation, history, and the rudiments of Latin. Application to be sent in before December 20th. Address Box 1180, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER** of an endowed school in Cornwall. There is an excellent house, capable of holding 30 boarders; the endowment is 20 marks, and the locality very salubrious. Applications with testimonials to be sent in before the 15th of December. Address Box 1182, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER** for a Lancashire grammar school; endowment 27*l*.; present school fees 8*l*. 8*s*. per annum from each scholar. No applications received after 11th of December. Address, with testimonials, Box 1184, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER** for a National school; must be certificated. Salary a comfortable house, the school pence, and 25*l*. a year. The school is situated in a town. Address Box 1186, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CLASSICAL MASTERSHIP** of a Warwickshire college will be vacant at Christmas. Candidates must be graduates in honours of Oxford or Cambridge, and must forward their applications, with testimonials, by the 12th of December. Address Box 1188, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FOREIGN MASTER** in a Norfolk grammar school, to teach French and German and junior Latin. Salary 80*l*. non-resident. A diploma of some university if possible; a young German preferred. Address Box 1190, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GERMAN MASTER** in a Sussex college. Must have had a liberal education, speak English, and be able to help in French. Salary 15*l*. Address Box 1192, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTER** in a Sussex college, must be a graduate, a good mathematician, and understand geometric drawing. Salary 20*l*. Address Box 1194, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTER.** One is wanted in a school in Ireland. Address, stating qualifications and terms, Box 1196, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTERSHIP** at a Surrey college will be vacant at Christmas; candidates must be graduates of one of the universities, unmarried, and members of the Church of England. Will be required to give instruction in the elements of Latin, Greek, and French, in addition to mathematics. Salary 120*l*. with rooms and commons. Testimonials to be sent in by the 14th December. Address Box 1198, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT MASTER** of a Cheshire college. Qualifications: mathematics, essential, English, geography, and history desirable. Remuneration dependent upon the qualifications. Address Box 1200, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SENIOR MATHEMATICAL MASTERSHIP** of a school in the North of England will be vacant at Christmas. Present stipend 165*l*. with liberty to take boarders. A clergyman preferred. Address Box 1202, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT MASTER** of a Gloucestershire college, required after Christmas, to superintend the boarders when out of college. Elementary classics required. Address, with full particulars, Box 1204, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SECOND MASTER (classical)** in a Norfolk grammar school, wanted after Christmas; must be a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford in honours. Salary 120*l*. non-resident. Address, with testimonials, Box 1206, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**THIRD MASTER, to assist generally** in a Cheshire school. Wanted a well-qualified Tutor, from 20 to 25 years of age; a graduate would be preferred. Salary from 30*l*. to 40*l*. according to qualifications. Address Box 1208, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**UNDER-MASTER** in the collegiate school, Adelaide. He will be required to give instruction in classics and mathematics. A graduate of Oxford already in holy orders will be preferred. Salary 250*l*. and rooms free. Address Box 1210, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**THREE ASSISTANT MASTERS** will be required after Christmas in a naval school near London—one in the classical, one in the mathematical, and one in the German and French department. Salaries to commence at 60*l*. with board and lodging. Applications to be made by the 8th of December. Address Box 1212, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NON-RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER** in a commercial day-school in the South-East of England, to teach well, English generally, arithmetic, Euclid (four books), and French (algebra and trigonometry). Must be under 30, and a member of the Church of England. Salary 80*l*. Address Box 1214, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Wanted after Christmas, in an endowed grammar school, two well-qualified assistants; one to teach German, French, and drawing, with fortification; the other to teach writing, the elements of Latin, and the usual branches of an English education. Must be members of the Church of England. Address Box 1216, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### FIRST-CLASS WRITING MASTER

(Visiting), in a large school near London: wanted after Christmas. He will be required in the senior classes nine hours weekly. Address, stating age, experience, salary, &c., with testimonials, Box 1218, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### TUTORSHIP ABROAD.

Wanted, by an English Protestant family resident in the Brazils, a tutor qualified to teach the various branches of a sound English education. Terms 80*l*. free passage, and board, &c. with the family. Address Box 1220, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### TUTOR (non-resident) for a youth of 16.

Must be well versed in English, Latin, chemistry, music, &c. Good references required. Address Box 1222, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### TUTOR (non-resident), to give six hours'

tuition daily to three boys. Salary at the rate of 100*l*. a year. Wanted soon after Christmas. Address, with full particulars, Box 1224, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### TUTOR, to instruct a gentleman's son and

prepare him for the University. He will reside in the house and be treated as one of the family. Wanted immediately. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, Box 1226, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### TUTOR (private) required by a gentleman

to accompany him to the Continent, to educate his three sons (ages 13, 11, and 9) in classics, mathematics, modern languages, &c. To live and board out. Address, stating age, qualifications, former employment, with references and terms, Box 1228, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### ENGLISH TUTOR wanted in a first-class

suburban school. Salary liberal. Must be a good disciplinarian, experienced, and apt to teach. Address, stating age, experience, and former situation, Box 1230, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### MATHEMATICAL TUTOR.

Wanted, in a first-class suburban school, a graduate of Cambridge in honours. Salary liberal. Must be experienced, apt to teach, and a good disciplinarian. Address, stating age, experience, and former situation, Box 1232, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### MATHEMATICAL TUTOR to about a

dozen boys, four hours a day, five days a week, in Fifehead. Must be a graduate of Cambridge, and willing to till the end of July, with board, washing, and a separate bedroom. Wanted immediately. Address Box 1234, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### RESIDENT TUTOR in a small but first-

class school near Liverpool. He must be capable of instructing the higher classes in mathematics, and willing to take the principal share in the superintendence of the boarders out of school hours. Salary 70*l*. with board and lodging. Address Box 1236, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### RESIDENT TUTOR, to take the charge of

and instruct five boys, varying in age from 7 to 13. Qualifications required, Latin, French, mathematics, and the usual branches of a sound English education; modern languages and mathematics of primary importance. Salary 50*l*. Address Box 1238, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### SENIOR TUTOR, not under 30, for a first-

class school in Sussex. Must have scholastic experience, and be willing to take his share in the routine duties. Salary, with board and lodging, to commence at 100*l*. Address, with testimonials, Box 1240, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### SENIOR TUTOR, not under 30, for a first-

class school in Brighton. Required a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; must have experience, and be willing to take his share in the routine of school duties. Salary 100*l*. with board and lodging. Address Box 1242, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### TEACHER of French, German, and piano

with singing, in a Yorkshire school. Must be accustomed to tuition in English schools. Number of pupils about 30. Salary from 40*l*. to 80*l*. with board and residence. Address Box 1244, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### TEACHER capable of taking charge of a

junior class in English subjects and writing, in a large school near London, wanted after Christmas. He must also be willing to superintend the pupils out of school hours. Address, stating age, experience, salary, &c., with testimonials, Box 1246, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### RESIDENT TEACHER in a school near

Manchester, after Christmas. Will be required to take the classics and mathematics, and to make himself generally useful. Must be a graduate of the London or a Scotch University. Salary 30*l*. Address Box 1248, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### ASSISTANT in an Essex school; must be

a member of the Established Church, and under 27 years of age. Qualifications required, French, junior Latin, and English generally. Salary 40*l*. with board and lodging. Address Box 1250, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### JUNIOR ASSISTANT. Required at

Christmas, in a Lincolnshire school, a gentleman to take the junior classes in school, and to assist in the supervision of the boarders out of school hours. Salary from 20*l*. to 35*l*. Address Box 1252, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### SCHOOLMASTERS. Wanted several at

the Middlesex Industrial School. Salary 50*l*. with board, lodging, and uniform. Must be unmarried; a preference for those who know music. Candidates to attend with testimonials on the 17th inst. Address Box 1254, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS for two Children, aged 15

and 12, wanted after Christmas at a retired paragon near Norwich. Requirements: good German, French, and music, all without masters; thorough English, of course. Age from 25 to 35. Address Box 1256, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS in a small first-class board-

ing school, near Liverpool. Required a well-educated lady to undertake the superintendence of music and singing, to converse in French, and assist in the general duties of the establishment. Address Box 1258, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS, to instruct three girls

under 12, in English, music, French, and drawing. A genteel young lady is required after the Christmas vacation; will be treated as one of the family. Address, stating age, reference and salary, Box 1260, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS. Wanted, a genteel young

person, age 20, to teach an adult. A comfortable home is offered for her services, and a small salary if approved of. Address Box 1262, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS, to educate and take charge

of four children. Qualifications required, singing, music, and French. Address Box 1264, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS. Wanted, in a clergyman's

family in the country, after Christmas, one who can instruct in English, music, French, and Latin. None need apply under 25 years of age. Salary 30*l*. and laundry expenses. Address Box 1266, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS in a family resident in a

country town near Glasgow; the children are young, French and music expected to be taught, as well as the usual branches. Address Box 1268, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS. A clergyman's wife is

desirous of meeting with a young person to assist her in the care and education of her little girls. A small salary only will be given. Address Box 1270, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS. Wanted, in a family in the

country, a lady, of the Established Church, and one who has been accustomed to teaching; must not be under 23 years of age. She will be required to impart a thorough English education, with French music, singing, and to instruct in needlework. Address Box 1272, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS. Wanted, after Christmas,

in a country clergyman's family, a governess to instruct four girls, the eldest of whom is 12 years of age. A sound English education, with French, music, and drawing, is required; German or Italian, or both, would be a recommendation. Salary 40*l*. Address Box 1274, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS to two little girls, the elder

not quite six years old. Required a young lady. A small salary and a comfortable home are offered. Locality Essex. Address Box 1276, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### GOVERNESS. Required a lady competent

to perform the general duties of a ladies' school in Norfolk. French, music, and drawing are indispensable; singing, harp, and German desired. Salary from 20*l*. to 25*l*. with comfortable home. Address Box 1278, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### ASSISTANT GOVERNESS in a school

for little boys, near London. Wanted a young lady, 21 or 22, offered if she speaks French 12*l*. or 14*l*. Address Box 1280, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### FRENCH GOVERNESS, in a school near

Liverpool. A Parisian, or one educated in Paris, and a Protestant, indispensable; a lady who has even a slight knowledge of music would be preferred. All communications to be in French. Address Box 1282, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### FRENCH PROTESTANT GOVERNESS

wanted after Christmas in a ladies' school in Suffolk. Must be a thoroughly good and experienced teacher, and not more than 25 years of age. Salary 3*l*. Address Box 1284, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### FRENCH PROTESTANT GOVERNESS

wanted in a clergyman's family during the Christmas holidays. Must be a good musician, able to sing and to teach dancing. Good English references required. Locality, Berks. Address Box 1286, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### MORNING GOVERNESS. One is re-

quired for three months in a family residing in the vicinity of Southampton. Must be able to teach French, the piano, singing, and the usual branches of a polite and useful English education. Address, stating references and salary required, Box 1288, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### PROTESTANT GOVERNESS wanted,

in London, to take charge of and educate two young ladies under fifteen. Must be a good disciplinarian, teach English generally, and be fluent in French and German (acquired in their respective countries). A good pianist and teacher of drawing and painting preferred. Salary from 40*l*. to 60*l*. Address Box 1290, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### RESIDENT GOVERNESS required, after

Christmas, in a quiet country family, to take the charge of and educate five girls (ages 14 to 5 years); salary 30*l*. Address Box 1292, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### SUPERIOR NURSERY GOVERNESS.

Wanted a lady, about 25 years of age, to take charge of three children under 10 years of age. Must be competent to instruct them thoroughly in English, French, music, and singing. Address Box 1294, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### MISTRESS for a village school is required

immediately; the parish is small, and in Norfolk. Address Box 1296, *Gratis Educational Registry*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**ENGLISH TEACHER** in a ladies' boarding school wanted, after Christmas. Must be competent to instruct in all the branches of an English education. One who has been accustomed to a school preferred. Address Box 1298, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH TEACHER** in a Yorkshire school required after Christmas. Address Box 1300, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HEAD TEACHER** in a superior ladies' school, in the vicinity of London; must not be under 30 years of age. Qualifications: a member of the Church of England, able to teach English and music, and to maintain good discipline and ladylike deportment among the pupils. Address Box 1302, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** wanted, by a lady in London, to take charge of and educate a little girl. Must be of the Established Church, good-tempered, possess a knowledge of French and music, and about 30 years of age. Salary 20*l* and laundress. Address Box 1304, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS**, from 25 to 30 years of age, to take charge of and instruct three children, the eldest 8 years old. She will be required to look after their wardrobes, and to assist in housekeeping. A good pianist preferred. Address Box 1306, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS**, above the age of 40; one who has brought up a family of her own. She will have to instruct two little boys under 7, teach the rudiments of music, take charge of the wardrobe, and accompany the family to Paris for a short time. Address Box 1308, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS**, to take charge of, and instruct two children; must be well recommended, thoroughly trustworthy, and a good needlewoman. Locality near Portsmouth. Address Box 1310, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** for two girls, aged eight and six years. Only a small salary will be given the first year. Applicants to state their acquirements, experience, age, &c. The family reside in Scotland. Address Box 1312, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

#### EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.  
*Notice*.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**AS MASTER (non-resident preferred).** A London B.A., of nine years' experience and great success in tuition, is open to an engagement. Can undertake mathematics, natural philosophy, moderate classics, German, English, and the principles of physiology. Terms moderate. Excellent testimonials and references. Address Box 2602, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER** in a good National or endowed school. Advertiser is 27 years of age, trained, certificated, and experienced; is thoroughly efficient, and can take organ or harmonium duty, and train a choir. Salary not less than 70*l*, and the prime of a castle. Address Box 2603, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER, non-resident.** A London B.A., accustomed to tuition, is open to an engagement. Can undertake mathematics, moderate classics, English, German, and the principles of physiology. Excellent testimonials and references. Address Box 2607, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER (non-resident) in a school, or** Visiting Tutor; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (high Senior Outing), 21 years of age, and is qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Address Box 2609, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH or FRENCH MASTER;** in or near London preferred; age 24. Teaches English generally, Scripture history, elocution, mapping, arithmetic, mensuration, &c. also French (acquired abroad). Experience seven years. Salary 100*l*, non-resident. Address Box 2611, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL** MASTER (non-resident); age 25. Teaches arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, with the analysis and structure of the English language, &c.; has been in a Birkenhead school for five years and a half. Salary 120*l*. Address Box 2613, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH MASTER (non-resident) in** a good school, or as Tutor (non-resident) in a family. Would also give lessons in Latin and Greek. Possesses considerable experience in tuition. Salary 80*l*, or 90*l*. Address Box 2615, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL OR CLASSICAL** MASTER or Private Tutor. Has had five years' experience, four as a private tutor, and as mathematical and classical master of a grammar school in Kent; has kept two terms at Cambridge. Salary not less than 60*l*. Age 22. Address Box 2617, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS SCHOOL and CHOIR MASTER**, near London, or in the northern counties. Is trained and experienced. Has been to some sixteen clergymen, and many influential laymen, to whom he has been well known. Stipend 60*l*, or 70*l*, with house. Address Box 2619, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER** in a grammar school, to take the English department; age 21. Possesses a certificate of merit, and excellent testimonials; has had two years' training in Salisbury College. Salary not less than 80*l* (inclusive). Address Box 2621, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER** in a school; London preferred; age 21. Teaches arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, mechanics, mensuration, land surveying, book-keeping, history, geography, grammar, writing, and junior Latin. Salary from 35*l* to 60*l*. Address Box 2623, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER** in a boarding, grammar school, or college; fifteen years' experience in tuition; a sound arithmetician, an excellent penman (plain and ornamental), and a good disciplinarian. Teaches also the junior classics and mathematics, together with elementary drawing and perspective. Salary 80*l* if non-resident, and 60*l* if resident. Address Box 2625, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR**, to read for the examination of July next in connection with the University of London matriculation; for this purpose a class will be formed early in 1861, by a member of the University. Address Box 2627, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR**, in a family travelling abroad or residing in Paris. Advertiser is an M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, in which he carried the highest mathematical honours of his year. Is acquainted with French, Italian, and the elements of German. Age 23. Terms moderate. Has had considerable experience in tuition. Address Box 2629, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a family or first-class school. Advertiser is a native of Germany, 20 years of age, and teaches German and French, also music, modern and classical. Would not object to join a family going abroad. Address Box 2631, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** to little boys, during the morning or evening, in or near London. Teaches English, or elementary Latin and Greek. Has been long employed as an assistant and private tutor; age 30. Terms for the morning or evening, 12*l* 6*l* per week. Address Box 2633, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** to two or three boys of from 8 to 14 years of age. Advertiser possesses a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek, English generally, and the elements of mathematics. Has been recently engaged as tutor in a clergyman's family; age 19. Salary 30*l*. Address Box 2635, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a gentleman's family, by a Cambridge undergraduate of two years' standing; age 20. Is qualified to instruct in mathematics, classics, divinity, and natural sciences. An engagement is sought for during the Christmas vacation, from the 16th proximo to February the 1st, 1861. Address Box 2637, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a family, or Assistant Master in a school. Can teach Euclid (six books), mensuration, algebra, French, and Latin. Has been an assistant master for the last three years; age 24. Salary 50*l*, or 60*l*, if resident; 90*l*, or 100*l*, if non-resident. Address Box 2639, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR** in a nobleman's or gentleman's family; the north of England, Scotland, or Ireland, preferred. Advertiser is nearly 22 years of age, and a fellow of New College, Oxford; was senior scholar of Winchester school. Can teach Latin and Greek, also mathematics, the rudiments of French, and vocal music. Salary from 60*l* to 100*l*. Address Box 2641, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR (temporary) in a school or** family. Advertiser is an Oxford Scholar, and 23 years of age. Would undertake senior classics, or the charge of younger boys. If allowed to reside five weeks at Oxford in April next, previous to taking degree, a more permanent engagement would be accepted. Address Box 2643, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR OR ASSISTANT MASTER.** Advertiser is competent to teach French (acquired in France); would also undertake moderate classics, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, land surveying, Euclid, &c., as well as the ordinary routine of a sound English education. Salary from 50*l* to 60*l*. If resident, 80*l* to 90*l*. If non-resident, Address Box 2645, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS EVENING TUTOR (in the vicinity of** the British Museum preferred, but no objection to any place in London); age 19. Can teach French, German, mathematics, and the rudiments of Latin. Address Box 2647, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR.** A Fellow of Cambridge reads with pupils at his rooms near Russell-square. For terms, &c., address Box 2649, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR, resident or non-**resident. Advertiser is 21 years of age, and the son of a clergyman engaged in tuition. Is competent to teach classics, Euclid, history, geography, arithmetic, English, book-keeping, and French. Has been engaged for some time in instructing army and civil service pupils. Salary, if resident from 50*l* to 60*l*, if non-resident from 80*l* to 100*l*. Although a private tutorship would be preferred, a good school would not be objected to. Address Box 2651, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR**, to superintend the education of two or three little boys for a few hours daily; the West-end of London preferred; age nearly 20. Is capable of teaching Latin, Greek, and the elements of a sound English education. Has been for the last four years studying for holy orders under a private tutor, whom he has occasionally assisted in teaching his other pupils. Terms moderate. Address Box 2653, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR**, to prepare candidates for the universities, army, navy, civil service, &c., and to act as tutor in a family for classics, mathematics, English language and literature, modern ditto, and the sciences. Address Box 2655, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING OR RESIDENT TUTOR** in a family. The advertiser is a member of the university of Glasgow, and has had some years' experience in tuition. Would undertake to teach the classics, and all the branches of a sound English education. Glasgow preferred. Address Box 2657, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** in a family or school. Is qualified to give instruction in French, German, Latin, Greek, and mathematics; is the author of a good French grammar, and of a Dutch translation of it. Has been engaged in tuition for fifteen years in France and Germany. Salary, if resident 30*l*, if non-resident 80*l*. Address Box 2659, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** of German, English, and music, in exchange for lessons in Italian and Spanish. Advertiser is a native of Germany; 21 years of age; and has had two years' experience in tuition. Good references. Address Box 2661, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** of MATHEMATICS (pure and mixed), or of English language and literature, or of both, by a B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge; age 27. Has been nearly two years engaged in a military college, and has acquired a thorough knowledge of the different military examinations. Address Box 2663, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH TEACHER** in or near London. Advertiser is a native of Paris, 48 years of age, and is accustomed to teach. Terms according to circumstances. Address Box 2665, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a School.** Advertiser possesses considerable experience in tuition, and is competent to undertake classics, French (acquired in France), English generally, and Euclid. He would give his services for board and lodging till Christmas. Address Box 2667, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school.** Advertiser is 33 years of age, and has had great experience in tuition. Teaches writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Euclid, algebra, drawing, painting, French, &c. He is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Salary 60*l*. Address Box 2669, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school.** Advertiser is 25 years of age, and a certificated master (trained at St. Mark's College, Chelsea); was a pupil teacher five years, and has been schoolmaster and chor-master at Harrow Weald the last four years. Salary from 100*l* upwards. Address Box 2671, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a school or family; age 23. Teaches English, music, singing, pencil-drawing, dancing, and junior French, and has two years' experience in tuition; no objection to boys. Salary from 25*l* to 30*l*. Address Box 2673, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family; age 19. Can teach English, French, music, drawing, and dancing. Has been junior teacher in a school. Salary 14*l*. Address Box 2675, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family; age 19. Teaches English, French, music, and dancing. Has been junior teacher in a school. Salary 12*l*. Address Box 2677, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a Catholic family in England or France; age 35. Teaches English, French (acquired in Paris), Italian, good music, and drawing. Has had ten years' experience in tuition, and resided five years in France. Salary about 40*l*. Address Box 2679, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, in or near London, or in a family about to travel. Would undertake to teach English, music, dancing, drawing (to beginners), and the rudiments of French. Age 18. She is now seeking her first engagement, and would not require any remuneration for the first three months. Can give good references. Address Box 2681, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children, or confidential Companion to a lady, in town or country; age 27. Can teach English, music, drawing, plain and ornamental needlework. Is a member of the Established Church, domesticated and cheerful; possesses considerable experience; and can give excellent references. Salary 30*l*. Address Box 2683, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family or good school, to teach German and French. She is a native of the North of Germany, and a Protestant. Is desirous of speaking English some part of the day. Salary from 25*l* to 30*l*. Has been for two years teacher in a school near London; can give good references; age 20. Address Box 2685, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION** during the Christmas holidays. Is a native of the North of Germany, a Protestant, and 18 years of age. Is capable of teaching French and German, and is a first-rate musician. Has been engaged in a school near London for more than a year, and will return there after the vacation. Terms about 12*l* per week, but salary is no great object. Address Box 2687, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** to young children, in a family going to any foreign country, by a well-educated young lady. Her qualifications are thorough English and music, with the rudiments of French. She would not object to make herself generally useful. Address Box 2689, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, to attend to two or three children under 12 years of age. Salary not so much an object, provided the situation be comfortable. Address Box 2691, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS** in a family or school, by a lady who has been engaged in tuition several years. Her acquirements are French, English, and French, perfected during some years' residence at Paris. Age 40. Address Box 2693, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family; London** or a place on the Great Northern Railway preferred; age 22. Teaches music, French, and drawing, with English generally. A Nursery Governess in a good family not objected to. Salary from 20*l*. upwards, but this is not a consideration. Address Box 2035, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children, or** Junior Teacher in a school (the country preferred); age 20. Teaches English, music, and the rudiments of French. Address Box 2067, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a private family to** children from 8 years of age and upwards (a situation near London or at the sea-side preferred); age 21. Teaches English, French, singing, and drawing. Salary from 35*l*. to 40*l*. Address Box 2069, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children.** Advertiser is a farmer's daughter, 20 years of age, and qualified to impart a plain English education, with a knowledge of music. Salary 12*l*. but the amount is not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address Box 2701, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or school;** London preferred, but country not objected to. Advertiser is a widow, and 34 years of age. Teaches English, French, Italian, drawing, and music. Speaks French fluently. Salary, if in a family 50*l*. if in a school less. Address Box 2703, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family; the south** of England preferred; age 28. Teaches English, music, French, drawing, and painting. Is accustomed to tuition. Salary not under 40*l*. Address Box 2705, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** Advertiser is a native of Hanover, 35 years of age, and has had many years' experience in tuition. Is fully competent to teach German, music, and drawing. Terms moderate. Address Box 2707, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children under twelve** years of age, and where French is not required; age 26. Is capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a plain English education with music. Is accustomed to teach, and can give first-class references. Salary not under 30*l*. and laundry expenses. Address Box 2709, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family; London or** the South preferred; age 25. Teaches music, singing, the rudiments of French, and English in all its branches. Has been an assistant in a school, and governess in a clergyman's family. Salary 24*l*. and laundry expenses. Address Box 2711, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family;** age 25; locality immaterial. Teaches English, French (acquired abroad), music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Has had five years' experience in tuition. Salary required from 30*l*. to 40*l*. Address Box 2713, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS by a widow lady, 35** years of age. Can impart a sound English education, with the rudiments of French and music; is also a good needlewoman. Would have no objection to act as companion to a lady, and attend to domestic duties. Salary 18*l*. or 20*l*. Address Box 2715, Gratuitous Educational Registry, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

UNDER OUR SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE last week, we gave an abstract of a paper read to the Society of Arts by Mr. F. T. BUCKLAND, the son of the late eminent Dean of Westminster, and himself surgeon to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, on the subject of the Acclimatisation of Animals, Birds, Fishes, and Vegetables. The subject is of vast, of almost boundless importance; and as a society has lately been formed in London for the purpose of adding to the animal and vegetable resources of this kingdom in this manner, we return to it for the purpose of offering a few observations supplementary to those of Mr. BUCKLAND. In the course of his very instructive, and at the same time amusing observations, Mr. BUCKLAND enumerated a large number of animals, birds, and fishes, which he thought would make desirable additions to the zoology of Great Britain; indeed, the bulk of his paper (with the exception of an historical account of the Société d'Acclimatation, now working with such success in Paris) consisted of an enumeration of these creatures, a description of their qualities, and a query—more or less varied—Why should we not have them in this country? With regard to many of the animals and birds so referred to, we cannot hide from ourselves the fact that very few of them would be likely to add much to the material resources of the country, or to cause any great variety in the stock of human food. The most part were what may be called game—a class of *feræ naturæ* which, in the opinion of many persons, is already too extensive and abundant in this thickly-populated country. The number of animals and birds capable of being extensively bred and sold (like the sheep or the turkey) is exceedingly small; and as for many of the creatures named (such as the black swan, the beaver, and the moose deer), we question very much whether they had not better be left out of the list altogether. One branch of Natural History was entirely omitted in Mr. BUCKLAND's list, and that was the botanical. Now it appears from the labours of the French society that it is in this department that they have effected the most. The kangaroo and the ostrich have been great triumphs, but it is by the Sorgho and the *Dioscorea Batatas* that M. GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE and his coadjutors have added in the most effectual manner to the resources of their country. Both these already afford large and important crops, and we confidently predict that in England also the greatest amount of good will come from acclimatisation through the medium of the arable field, and not from the meadow, the forest, the covert, and the pond. The Acclimatisation Society formed in London is yet very young; but it already numbers among its members and patrons some of the first gentlemen in the country. Its funds are on the increase, and Miss BURDETT COURTIS, with her characteristic liberality, made the other day an important addition to them, by contributing a donation of 500*l*. The society is, we hear, making arrangements to import several animals by way of experiment, and already we hear of an important pond fish (*Lucio perca*) as on its way hither. If the society succeed in rearing and breeding from it, it is said that a very valuable edible fish will be added to the ponds of this country. We hope, however, that the society will bear in mind that it is better to attempt too little than too much; and by too little we mean not so much the extent which their experiments are to cover, as the variety into which they seek to diversify them. Although the society has not as yet got any garden or experimental farm for the conduct of its own experiments, we hear that many of its members have placed their parks and waters at the service of the managing committee. This is well; but at the same time it will be better if they succeed in introducing one really valuable species, and spreading it over the length and breadth of the land, rather than waste and fritter away their means over a number of minor efforts. To bring Eland meat to the price of prime beef would be a greater achievement than the introduction of fifty new species of game. At the same time also, we hope that they will not continue to overlook the very great claims of the botanical kingdom.

The "Middle-Class Examinations" are now about to be introduced into Scotland, and probably not before they are wanted. As the Scottish people generally, with penny-wise and pound-foolish economy, seem to consider that the remuneration which a subordinate clerk would turn up his nose at is amply sufficient for a schoolmaster, it is scarcely to be wondered at that education generally in North Britain is at a grievously low ebb. The learned professor at the University is often forced to do the work of the usher, without having even the usher's powers of coercion; and to try and persuade himself that the ignorant, ill-bred boys whom he is addressing, and who would be signally benefited by a little of Dr. BUSBY's discipline, are an assemblage of educated young gentlemen who made the acquaintance of the Latin grammar at least ten years ago. This ill-timed and ungenerous economy, on the part of Scottish parents towards the teachers of their children, has brought with it a well-merited retribution. The clever Scotch lad has been tabooed at the competitive Indian examinations, and lost his fair and legitimate chance of contending successfully with the youth of England and the sister isle. The schoolmaster who accepts the pay of a butler does so, no doubt, in most cases, simply because his exertions are not more valuable than those of the man of corks: that bottles, however, are somewhat easier to deal with than human intellects may reasonably be opined from the ill-

success of the Scotch, though uncanny, experiment we have been speaking of. We have made these remarks *à propos* of a pamphlet published by Mr. DALGLEISH, who is, we suppose, the head-master of the Grange-house School, Edinburgh. He assumes that the middle-class examination scheme will now be speedily introduced into North Britain, and suggests various trifling and, we may add, sensible modifications of the English plan. He avoids, however, all mention of examination in religious knowledge—a point which the Dons of Oxford and Cambridge are now puzzling themselves to settle. North of the Tweed, the *odium theologicum* is much keener than in our Southern atmosphere, and we should like to have heard Mr. DALGLEISH's opinion on this weighty point. This "*nodus*" is quite worthy of its "*vindex*;" and to have attempted neither to cut nor untie it, seems to us somewhat like making an apple-pie without putting any apples in.

A curious controversy has just arisen as to whether her gracious MAJESTY should be styled Reg. Brit. or Reg. Britt. Any one who has a florin in his pocket may satisfy himself that the late MASTER of the MINT considered the former superscription to be correct, while Professor GRAHAM, who is an eminent numismatist, is about to make the public a present of a second *t* in his forthcoming copper coinage. We believe there is no doubt Augg. means two Augusti, Auggg. three Augusti, &c.; and so, arguing by the analogy of Roman coins, Britt. may reasonably be supposed to represent the two islands of England and Ireland. Nevertheless, nothing can be more dangerous than to argue from such analogy, as the Romans themselves apparently used letters in the loosest possible way; thus CA stood symbolically for five very different things, as Sir W. SCOTT has shown in his "*Antiquary*," and M. has been made to do duty for Marcus, Manius, Magister, Manibus, &c., as the case might be. The spelling on the Roman monuments, if not coins, is often of the most incorrect kind; and proves that the schoolmaster was not seldom needed for the correction of epitaphs, whether the fault lay with the stone-cutter or the writer.

## PARIS DURING THE RESTORATION.

WHEN SEGERSTAM turned a scrutinising glance upon those of his companions with whom his intercourse was closest and most frequent, he encountered the same frivolous tone, the same giddy levity, the same want of principle, as in social life. The officers of the regiment to which the Swede belonged were far from resembling the persons who at Paris are known by the name of *Lions*—an appellation which they seem chiefly to have acquired from their rough shaggy hair; for of all military fops known to me, none certainly can stand a comparison with any of those wonderful animals of the Boulevards and the Elysian Fields. These officers, belonging to the highest families in France, were educated so as to have a profound knowledge of what was conventionally proper; they were from childhood accustomed to too much grace in outward forms, to think when walking of loading themselves with a stick which for length and breadth was exceedingly like a billet of wood; or, when taking their place in a coffee-house, of giving all those who might be near them gratuitous lessons in the art of twisting themselves about. But they neglected, on the other hand, no opportunity of chasing after pleasure; gay adventures had become for them a necessity, and were restlessly sought for even in the regions of the confessional. At the hotel D'Angleterre and in the gambling-houses of the Palais Royal, they hazarded their future with a levity and an elegance equally astonishing; they never quarrelled without fighting a duel; a contradiction made with any distinctness or emphasis, the smallest doubt of the truth of a statement, amounted in their eyes to a challenge. They worshipped a divinity whom they called Honour, but whom, like the idolaters of the East, they adored in the strangest manner and with the most wonderful attributes. You could say to one of them that he spent his days in trying to upset the throne, and you could see a pleasant smile, almost as if he had received a flattery, play on his lips. You could accuse him to his face of having seduced his best friend's wife, and he would receive such a reproach with the most gratified look, as if it had only been your intention to tease him a little. But say to him that the regiment to which he belongs is not the best disciplined in the army; venture to put in doubt that French soldiers are the first in Europe; whisper in his ear that his calves are for the naked eye still invisible; and so surely as I am sitting with my pen in my hand he is instantly ready to exchange shots with you, either in the Bois de Boulogne or in the little beech thicket on the way to Neuilly. At Belleville and St. Gervais fight only mechanics and schoolboys. French noblemen, in time of peace, bleed exclusively in the classic grounds between the Barrière de Passy and the little Bois de Boulogne.

As regarded religion, the confusion was nearly the same as in all other relations. The admiration for Napoleon had not attained the same frantic height as in later times. He had not yet come to be regarded as a god, nor his Marshals as apostles. Men did not yet kneel to him in the chapel consecrated to him in the Church of the Invalids. But after the violent convulsions of the Revolution, though the Revolution had proclaimed a Supreme Being, and though Napoleon had organised a regular worship, yet the chaos in religious ideas was far too great for clearness and order therein to be all at once restored. Already fermented in the minds of men the elements of the new doctrines, Saint-Simonianism, communism, and so forth, which first in later times were to obtain names and prophets. Unbelief a heritage from the times which immediately preceded the Revolution, and certainly not, as it has been attempted to show, the offspring thereof, still stalked boldly abroad, and gained through its simplicity, its plausible independence, numerous proselytes; whilst, along with all that, bigotry wore out its knees at the confessional, and impudently committed sins, secure in the conviction of getting them pardoned.—From the Swedish of Kullberg.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

## PHILOSOPHY.

*The Philosophy of Progress in Human Affairs.* By HENRY JAMES SLACK, F.G.L., Barrister-at-law. London: Chapman and Hall.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS of contemplating the universe: first, viewing with genial poetic eye its grand aspects and results, as they present themselves to us; secondly, forcing on the universe our own paltry, pedantic theories. The former is that whereto the noble natural ages instinctively tend: why should we marvel that into the latter the barren mechanical ages noisily rush, and this age the promptest, as the most barren and mechanical of all? A divine age marches; an age of ugly, greedy, fat utilitarianisms babbles about progress. The one builds up a community, holy and majestic; the other invents sociology. Mr. Slack is a sociologist, and Auguste Comte, John Stuart Mill, and the like angularities and aridities, are his prophets. Those mortals of the school to which Mr. Slack belongs are the idolaters of law; that is to say, they call a law of the universe the craziest whim that crosses their path. The perpetual discovery of new laws, that is, of new jargons for new caprices—this to them is philosophy. Perhaps Mr. Slack is not the worst of his tribe; but he is one of the glibbest and shallowest. Of a verity this is a very poor and commonplace book. It lacks substance and life. Justice Shallow, or his cousin Silence, might have written it. Mr. Slack is a gentleman absolutely destitute of ideas; to persons so unfortunately situated, positivism is a ready and welcome resource: for though positivism contains no ideas, it swarms with insane conceits which have a strong resemblance to ideas. If you have a few tricks of rhetorical embellishment—and with these Mr. Slack is not wholly unacquainted—you can without difficulty fill a volume with matter not inferior to third-rate articles in second-rate newspapers. Who is to be instructed, who edified by such productions, we know not. The food already furnished to us by periodicals is bad enough; why should we have it again cooked to us in volumes? Is not the thing a nuisance and an imposture, though the individual sinner may not be consciously a quack? Our quarrel with works such as Mr. Slack's is not alone that they are sterile and ghastly, but also that they mislead by their pretentious fallacies a generation greatly needing the truth, yet taking small pains to gain the truth. A species of intellectual gingerbeer, they debilitate and derange the minds of fools. Milk for babes they are not; strong meat for the strong their authors themselves would scarcely name them; but they have a sort of paralytic pungency which suits those who delight in weak stimulants. Mr. Slack is a teetotaller in literature, varying water with dismal beverages, whose fashion of manufacture it would not be pleasant to inquire into. In these days to enfeeble is to corrupt. With his Comte and Mill mixture, Mr. Slack poisons by drenching his readers with weakening drinks. The books which are now doing harm are not those which are generally known as bad books. To write a bad book requires some faculty, some vigour, as well as to write a good one. It is the books we owe to a fluent and even benevolent mediocrity, that slay their thousands and tens of thousands. Well is it always for the world when wide is the chasm between the genius and the dunce. But now the dunce is as rare as the genius. Not much above mediocrity is at present the flight; not much below it the descent. Praising the golden mean, men have reached the leaden mean, and seem exceedingly contented. A taste of cayenne to the insipid rubbish they habitually consume, perfects their prosaic bliss. Half a dozen epigrams, half a dozen paradoxes, or even half a dozen sneers, dashed into a mass or mess of twaddle, makes everybody satisfied with the twaddle. Mr. Slack does not deal in epigrams or in sneers, but he has mustered the due amount of paradoxes. What seems specially to have impressed Mr. Slack, is Comte's theory of Social Evolution. Now, in the first place, Comte borrowed the theory of social evolution from Saint Simon—abusing Saint Simon at the same time; in the second, the theory is wholly false. According to Comte, or rather Saint Simon, there have been three stages in the development of humanity, corresponding to which there are three phases in the development of the individual—the theological, the metaphysical, and the positive. In the first men seek, we are told, to explain phenomena by supernatural agencies; in the second by metaphysical abstractions; in the third they confine themselves to ascertaining the laws of succession and similitude. We are all, M. Comte is kind enough to assure us, theologians in our childhood, metaphysicians in our youth, and natural philosophers in our manhood. Now the normal, the primordial characteristics of humanity must remain eternally the same. But what Mr. Slack calls Comte's Law of Progress, and which he thinks destined to obtain universal recognition, supposes that some of those characteristics are changed, and some annihilated. Without pressing this objection, which is so obvious, we ask, Whether all history does not show that it is eminently by the natural that the early generations are struck? Nature to them is a boundless and beautiful outpouring of life. They make no distinction between uniform phenomena and apparent aberrations. Everything being miracle to them, nothing is miracle. They behold one fecund

and invincible potency everywhere. To designate this stage of human being the supernatural is a monstrous misuse of words. In truth, the supernatural is the growth of thought. It is the thinker that begins to dream of a visible and an invisible. It is the thinker that first divides the apparent aberrations from the uniform phenomena. But this is at a time when the thinker and the priest are identical. There is properly neither a supernatural, a theological, nor a metaphysical, till an organic priesthood has been created; and then the supernatural, the theological, the metaphysical, and even the scientific, are merely branches of the same fact. Let us consider the Egyptian priesthood—the most completely organised priesthood that ever existed, as the Egyptian religion was the most elaborate of religions. Was the Egyptian priest simply a theologian? Was he not still more a metaphysician than a theologian, still more a man of science than a metaphysician? Did not the profound symbolism of the Egyptian religion demand the subtlest metaphysical insight, in addition to the most ardent piety and the most pregnant phantasy? How otherwise could that symbolism ever have arisen? Again, were not all the highest arts and sciences in the hands of the priests? In this sense the Egyptian priests were consummate positivists, if Mr. Slack likes the word. Furthermore, the closest, most accurate observations, the most important experiments, were those made in the infancy of mankind: at a season when, according to the Comteists, every one was bewildered by the supernatural. The Comteists would have us believe that the more men lived in intimate contact with nature the less they observed; and that, requiring to make experiments ceaselessly, that they might clothe and nourish and defend themselves, they abstained from making experiments altogether. No; it is the civilised ages that cease to use their eyes, and delegate observation and experiment to a particular, a professional class. If the theological, the metaphysical, and the scientific always occur in an invariable sequence, how does it happen that some ages are intensely theological while intensely metaphysical, others intensely metaphysical while intensely scientific, and others magnificently metaphysical after being invincibly theological? It may suit Mr. Slack, or any other Comteist, to fix on scholasticism as the grand philosophical fact of the Middle Ages. Scholasticism, with its architectural vastness, corresponded to the splendour of the Catholic hierarchy. But the true philosophical fact of the Middle Ages was mysticism, which had its home in monastic seclusion, and its divinest utterance in the orders of mercy. Will Mr. Slack admit that Christianity at its origin was notably a theological force? But after the fulminating victories of this theological force, a foremost metaphysical school, the Alexandrian, bounded to mighty empire. And in our day we have seen the lofty metaphysical systems of the Germans marching by the side of the most colossal science. This artificial classification of human history is indeed wholly untenable, however plausible it may look to superficial inquirers. Man was a theologian, a metaphysician, was at once naturalist and supernaturalist, in far bygone days; and so will he remain to the end. That we are theologians in our childhood, metaphysicians in our youth, and natural philosophers in our manhood, is signally absurd. Happy for us that our childhood has the raiment and the transfusion of instinctive faith! But the childhood of the individual, like the childhood of the race, is marked by insatiate curiosity and indefatigable investigation. In our youth if we are not poetical dreamers or philanthropic enthusiasts, we are metaphysical visionaries. It is not till a maturer season that we venture into the domain of the theological, and not till a maturer season still that we pass the awful threshold of mysticism. The fallacies in regard to this pretended law of progress have their source in the notion that man and nature are antagonisms. But man is a portion of nature, and most godlike when so regarded. Mr. Slack represents all nature as a blank and a chaos till the heart of man gazes on and consecrates it. But each part of nature has a life, a joy, and a beauty in itself, and the immortal Spirit of Nature beholds its glory and is glad therein, even if man do not likewise behold and rejoice. We overlook in the universe the radiance and the rapture of life as life. We forget that the sum of life in the universe can neither be augmented nor decreased, and that the forms which the life of the universe may successively take are a very inferior thing compared to the life itself. In any case, the life of the universe refuses to be bound in the degrading chains of a mad and meagre Comteism. Mr. Slack prophesies immense benefits to the world from sociology. As soon as mankind have been taught the chief social laws, or at least what are so regarded by the Comteists, wickedness and folly will disappear from the earth! But it is never the multiplication of laws that has made men better, and it is seldom from want of knowledge that men have gone astray. It is an appeal to the great natural emotions which alone can regenerate mankind. Mr. Slack alludes to the horrible bothy system, which is so disgraceful and so fatal to Scotland. This system was brought eloquently, by an earnest man, before one of the Social Science gatherings, without, however, the slightest practical result. Time was when the Scottish pulpit would have denounced it, when the Scottish nation would have risen up in indignation against it. Now the Scottish pulpit is silent in the presence of the



most flagrant wrongs; and now the Scottish nation is too busy making money to think of Scottish slaves. Let the cant about progress and the law of progress cease. While we are delivering our illuministic harangues our brother is stained by guilt and pining in misery. There are gleams of sound sense and healthy feeling in the midst of Mr. Slack's rhodomontade, which show that he would be more in his place when practising the holiest charities than when teaching philosophy.

ARTICUS.

## SCIENCE.

*The Physical Geography of the Sea, and its Meteorology.* By Captain M. F. MAURY, LL.D., U.S.N. Illustrated with 16 Plates, Charts, and Diagrams. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 1860. 8vo. pp. 485.

THE WORLD IS DIVIDED just now into a large majority, who believe that national greatness can only be maintained, and peace secured, by the construction of enormous fleets armed with new instruments of destruction, and a small minority, who think those objects might possibly be secured by combined efforts in the cause of science, and its practical application to commercial prosperity.

Foremost among the apostles of the latter creed is the dauntless American who has helped us to "turn over a new leaf in navigation," and whose name and fame are now spread wide as the sea. Doubtless Captain Maury would be as ready with the sword as with the pen, if the occasion should arise. May his country never need any other bulwark than the Atlantic "mill-pond," and the "unwalled" valour of her sons!

So long ago as the year 1842, Captain (then Lieut.) Maury proposed to the United States Government to collect and classify the remarks on wind and weather in merchant log-books. A circular letter was addressed to American shipmasters, requesting them to furnish any kind of information that might come in their way, and copies sent to every one of them by means of the collectors of customs. This first attempt was a complete failure; no response was elicited.

Lieut. Maury then went to work on the old log-books of the navy, and constructed a set of "Wind and Current Charts," which he submitted to the American Scientific Association, by whom the matter was again pressed on the attention of Government. In 1845 some assistance was granted, fresh log-books procured from the men-of-war, and new charts prepared. In 1848 three of these charts were engraved and published, and led at once to an important practical result—the successful trial of a new route to Rio, shortening the passage by ten days.

The nature of the undertaking was now at once understood, and more than a thousand navigators, in all parts of the world, engaged to assist, by preparing abstract copies of their log-books for the use of the Hydrographical Board; whilst the Government, in return, agreed to supply copies of the charts and sailing directions that might be founded upon those observations:

By putting down on a chart the tracks of many vessels on the same voyage, but at different times, in different years, and during all seasons, and by projecting along each track the winds and currents daily encountered during the voyage, it was plain that navigators hereafter, by consulting such a record, would have for their guide the results of the combined experience of all whose tracks were thus pointed out.

The young mariner would here find, at once, that he had already the experience of a thousand navigators to guide him on his voyage. He might, therefore, set out upon his first voyage with as much confidence in his knowledge as to the winds and currents he might expect to encounter, as though he himself had already been that way a thousand times before.

The American Government, considering that all who used the sea were equally interested in the undertaking, proposed a uniform system of observations, and invited all the maritime states of Christendom to a conference on the subject. Representatives from the principal states met in Brussels, August 23rd, 1853; and since then Prussia, Spain, Sardinia, Oldenberg, and Hanover, the Holy See, Hamburg, Bremen, Chili, Austria, and Brazil have offered their co-operation:

In peace and war the observations are to be carried on; and in case any of the vessels on board of which they are conducted may be captured, the abstract log is to be held sacred.

The enormous task of collating and tabulating all these observations is performed by Capt. Maury and his staff, at the National Observatory at Washington. And successive editions of the charts, with explanations and sailing directions to accompany them, are published annually at Philadelphia.

These "Explanations" were amplified and printed separately in 1854, as "The Physical Geography of the Sea," a title suggested by the illustrious Humboldt. The work has since been almost entirely re-written thrice, and the present treatise is "a reconstruction and enlargement" of the eighth edition. It contains a number of chapters entirely new, and is not only greatly enlarged above its predecessors, but it is believed to be greatly enriched and improved also. It has been translated into Dutch (and probably some other languages), and should be rendered in the tongue of every people that own a ship upon the sea. We have found the earlier editions exceedingly useful for reference, and trust that nothing will interfere with its annual revision and re-issue. In some respects the present version has its drawbacks; the additional bulk contains much irrelevant matter, many repetitions, and endless discussions of the author's favourite whims and crotchets. But perhaps these very qualities

which tell against it as a scientific treatise and book of reference will recommend it most to the general reader, and to the mariner far away from home.

I feel (writes Capt. Phinney) that, aside from any pecuniary profit to myself from your labours, you have done me good as a man. You have taught me to look above, around, and beneath me, and recognise God's hand in every element by which I am surrounded. I am grateful for this personal benefit. Your remarks on this subject, so frequently made in your work, cause in me feelings of the greatest admiration.

Our own Admiralty has published a "Manual of Scientific Inquiry," to which a Herschell and an Owen have contributed, and copies of it are on board each vessel of the Royal Navy. We hope the time will soon come when every merchant ship will have its small library, including this book and Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea."

The author's first diagram combines the results of more than a million observations on the force and direction of the wind, and upwards of a hundred thousand on the height of the barometer at sea. Every one is now familiar with the fact that the winds which blow over the surface of the earth are balanced by a counter current in the upper regions; that the heated lower air of the tropics rises and flows towards either pole, and is replaced by a cooler and heavier current, which rushes along the surface of the earth to supply its place. The direction of the wind is modified by a thousand circumstances in our country; but over the warmer regions the "monsoons" and "trade-winds" blow with a constancy unknown in our latitudes. The direction of the permanent or trade-winds of the tropics is caused by the diurnal rotation of the earth, which leaves its atmospheric veil behind in the race, and makes it appear to stream in an opposite direction. At each tropic, and at the equator itself, there is a belt of calms and light variable winds; and it is a favourite speculation with Capt. Maury that the surface and upper currents cross at each of these zones. According to this hypothesis the warm upper current of the equator descends at the calm belt of the tropic, and continues its progress to the pole as a lower current, while the cold polar upper-current descends at the tropic-line to cool the heated surface of the equatorial region.

This first diagram also shows that the pressure of the atmosphere is greater at the tropics than at the equator or at the north pole; and that in the southern hemisphere, beyond 40°, the average pressure—according to the parallel—is from 10lbs. to 50lbs. less upon the square foot of surface than in the corresponding latitudes of the north. This remarkable difference is attributed to the larger proportion of elastic vapour which rises from the sea, and displaces from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth of the whole atmosphere in the austral regions.

Another curious barometrical observation has been deduced by Admiral Fitzroy from the abstract logs in the Meteorological Department of our Board of Trade:

He has discovered that near the parallel of 50° N. in the Atlantic ocean the pressure of the atmosphere is so uniform as to afford navigators a natural standard by which they may, as they pass, compare their barometers. This pressure is said to be so uniform that, after allowing for the six-hourly fluctuations, the mariner may detect any error in his barometer amounting to the two or three-thousandth part of an inch.

On the subject of oceanic currents our author has more crotchets than the winds have supplied him with. It will be sufficient to remind our readers that the great cause of these currents is identical with that which produces the atmospheric circulation, and that the principal modifying influence is the same in each case. To the diurnal rotation is attributed the great equatorial current, which traverses the Pacific in a vast stream nearly 3500 miles broad. Amongst the Asiatic Islands it is broken up, and a part turns to the north-east, supplying the Aleutian Islanders with timber drifted from China and Japan, while the main stream passes on through the Indian Ocean, and finally rounds the Cape and runs northward into the Atlantic. The trade-winds combine to give this current a mean rate of ten or eleven miles in twenty-four hours; but when forced through narrow channels it acquires a much greater velocity. The Gulf of Mexico is a cauldron in which the equatorial current acquires a temperature of 90 deg., and from which it issues, between Florida and the Bahamas, in a deep and narrow stream, as distinct, in its blue colour, high temperature, and superior saltiness, from the water on either side, as if it were a river flowing between banks. As the "Gulf-stream" it flows on to the north-east, ever becoming wider and shallower and cooler, until it is deflected from the banks of Newfoundland, and sets right across the Atlantic to the western shores of Europe.

Such being the general notion, sanctioned by Herschell and Arago and Rennell, will it be believed that Captain Maury attributes the Gulf-stream to the lightness of the water in the Baltic! He will not admit the possibility of a current being impelled by prevalent winds, or reflected from a coast "like a billiard-ball" from its cushion. On the contrary, the banks of Newfoundland are made by the Gulf-stream, which there melts the icebergs and compels them to discharge their cargoes of northern drift! According to our author, all currents of the ocean, except tides, owe their origin to differences of specific gravity between the sea-water at one place and the sea-water at another. He contends that the great currents of the Indian Ocean are caused by the saltiness of the waters, which are hotter than those of the Caribbean Sea, and have a much greater evaporative force. But as evaporation, by lowering the level and increasing the specific gravity of the sea, would destroy its equilibrium, currents are created from those cold polar regions where the water is lighter because the precipitation exceeds the waste. There are other agencies at work by which solid

matter, in the form of salts of lime, is perpetually abstracted from the sea, and currents thereby produced; these are sea-shells and coral-animals—creatures “that of themselves scarcely possess the power of locomotion, yet have the power to put the whole sea in motion from the equator to the poles, and from the top to the bottom.”

Setting aside these speculations, or taking them only for what they are worth, we have both in the text and maps a rich storehouse of facts invaluable to the naturalist engaged upon such questions as the origin and dispersion of existing animals and plants, and of the races of men upon the earth; and indispensable to the geologist in his researches into the climate and conditions of the former world. How many curious speculations are suggested or recalled by those floating meadows west of the Azores, on which Columbus feared his ships would run aground. In the old chart of Berghaus the *Sargasso* was represented forming a long continuous bank, parallel with the west coast of Africa; and Edward Forbes entertained the idea that it served to buoy a former coast-line of that continent, now sunk beneath the sea. No doubt the gulf-weed grows where it is found, and propagates by breakage, never producing fruit; but the form and position of the great field is obviously determined by the currents which sweep around it, leaving a pool of slack water in the centre. Captain Maury represents several other fields of sea-weed in the South Atlantic and Pacific, and regards them as constant phenomena of the set of the currents.

Another favourite subject with the author is the form and depth of the bed of the sea. He was the first to collect upon one map all the deep-sea soundings known; and each succeeding edition has enriched it with some additional particulars. The soundings taken for the Atlantic Telegraph produced some curious facts respecting the existence of life in the deep sea (described in the *Critic* for July 28), and Capt. Maury devotes considerable space to arguments against the belief that microscopic animals can live under such circumstances. The case is now settled the other way by Dr. Wallich, who has just returned with Capt. McClintock from the survey of a new telegraphic line, *via* Iceland. They have made a new apparatus which will bring up something more than mud from the bottom, and obtained from great depths not only microscopic shells, but *living star fishes* which feed upon them.

In the “sailing directions,” Captain Maury gave a chapter to the whale-fishery, and a plate with figures of all the whales sought after by whalers. The present work contains very little about fisheries; but what there is makes us wish there had been more. He has marked the boundaries of the “right whale” fishing ground, by which it appears that the whalebone whale of northern seas nowhere ranges to the tropic, and avoids the Gulf-stream; while the species which represents it in the south is similarly restricted in its range by the temperature of the sea. The interval between is the domain of the sperm whale, which encroaches very little on the others. Captain Maury also points out that all the best *edible* fishes belong to northern regions, while the gorgeous inhabitants of the coral seas are held in no esteem as articles of food.

The fullest notice of such a book as this must appear scanty, and we cannot close this without quoting one or two more examples of the author's style of thinking and writing, which may give some idea of his earnestness and eloquence. He is a firm believer in final causes, and never misses an opportunity of introducing such remarks as these:

In observing the workings and studying the offices of the various parts of the physical machinery which keeps the world in order, we should ever remember that it is all made for its purposes, that it was planned according to design, and arranged so as to make the world as we behold it; a place for the habitation of man. Upon no other hypothesis can the student expect to gain profitable knowledge concerning the physics of sea, earth, or air. Regarding these elements of the old philosophers as parts only of the same piece of machinery, we are struck with the fact, and disposed to inquire, why is it that the proportion of land and water in the northern hemisphere is very different from the proportion that obtains between them in the southern? In the northern hemisphere the land and water are nearly equally divided. In the southern, there is several times more water than land. Is there no connection between the machinery of the two hemispheres? Are they not adapted to each other? or, in studying the physical geography of our planet, shall we regard the two hemispheres as separated from each other by an impassable barrier? Rather let us regard them as made for each other, as adapted to each other, the one as an essential to the other, and both as parts of the same machine.

Sometimes this mode of viewing facts finds a novel illustration like the following:

In Australia the trade-winds fringe the east shore only with their vapour; thus that thirsty land is so stinted with showers that the trees cannot afford to spread their leaves out to the sun, for it evaporates all the moisture from them; their vegetable instincts teach them to turn their edges to his rays. In inter-tropical South America the trade-winds blow perpendicularly upon the shore, penetrating the very heart of the country with their moisture. Hence the leaves—measuring many feet square—as the plantain, &c., turn their broadsides up to the sun, and court his rays.

And lastly, here is a night scene at Valparaiso; the violent sea-breeze has died away—

The winds and sea are hushed, and there is a great calm. The sky is without a cloud; the atmosphere is transparency itself; the Andes seem to draw near; the climate, always mild and soft, becomes now doubly sweet by the contrast. The evening invites abroad, and the population sally forth—the ladies in ball costume—for now there is not wind enough to disarrange the lightest curl. Presently the stars begin to peep out, timidly at first, as if to see whether the elements here below had ceased their strife, and if the scene on earth be such as they, from their bright spheres aloft, may shed their sweet

influences upon. In the twinkling of an eye, and faster than the admiring gazer can tell, the stars seem to leap out from their hiding places. By invisible hands, and in quick succession, the constellations are hung out; but first of all, and with dazzling glory, in the azure depths of space appears the Southern Cross. Alone in the night-watch, after the sea-breeze has sunk to rest, I have stood on the deck under those beautiful skies, gazing, admiring, rapt. I have seen there, above the horizon at once, and shining with a splendour unknown to these latitudes, every star of the first magnitude—save only six—contained in the catalogue of astronomers. Orion is there, just about to march down into the sea; but Canopus and Sirius, with Castor and his twin brother, and Procyon, and Regulus—these are high up in their course; and yonder, away to the south, float the Magellanic clouds, and those mysterious dark spots in the sky, which seem as though it had been rent, and there were holes in the “azure robe of night,” looking out into the starless, empty, black abyss beyond.

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah.* By HENRY GOUGER. London: John Murray. pp. 327.

PERHAPS IN THESE GO-AHEAD DAYS it seems somewhat strange to have a volume put before us describing the condition of a country forty years ago. Mr. Gouger's narrative is, however, its own best excuse; and if we know much more about the Burmese empire than we did at the time he visited it, it is certainly highly interesting to trace the rapid changes—in this instance, we must say, for the better—which have taken place in the condition of the people and the mode of dealing with foreigners since the time when Mr. Gouger, visiting Burmah as an unsuspecting and confiding guest, spent two years of such suffering as almost seems to pass the limits of human endurance, within the walls of a Burmese prison. In his brief and modest preface Mr. Gouger expresses himself as scarcely able to understand the marvellous change which has taken place since he was in the country:

After reading the interesting book of Major Yule, and there finding the King and his Court discussing the merits of treaties with some appearance of common sense, holding disputations on nice questions of government and civil policy, giving good dinners, criticising paintings, manifesting good faith in compacts, getting rid of bad customs, abolishing degrading compliances at court, correcting its institutions, and, above all, coming to understand the map of the world and the necessity of treating other nations with consideration and respect, I must confess it is with some difficulty I do myself recognise the ignorant, conceited, and arrogant power it was when I became acquainted with it. Most nations have undergone great changes during the last forty years, and the Burmese seem to have kept pace with them.

It was in the year 1822 that Mr. Gouger left India for a commercial adventure in Burmah. Taking ship to Rangoon, he ascended the Irrawuddi to Amerapoorah in a boat. As he had already made himself acquainted with the Burmese language, he was very well fitted out for his expedition. When Mr. Gouger arrived at Amerapoorah, then the capital of the empire, he found the inhabitants groaning under the expectation of one of those events which is one of the peculiarities of despotism. One of the privileges of the Burmese monarchs, and one of which they seldom failed to avail themselves, was that of moving the seat of government on their accession; and as the reigning king had but newly ascended the throne, he was engaged at the time of Mr. Gouger's arrival in removing the royal residence and the entire capital of his empire to Ava. As his successor, we are told, moved it back to Amerapoorah, we may imagine in what a pleasant state of uncertainty the inhabitants of the Burmese capital were continually kept. Mr. Gouger's first interview with the despot of Burmah was a favourable one, although, from what he had heard, he was not without an expectation that it might prove otherwise.

Filled with these misconceptions, judge of my surprise, when, on entering a spacious apartment used as an Audience Hall, the floor creaking in a most uncourtly manner at each step, I beheld at the end of it a young man, about thirty years old, with a pleasant, good-humoured countenance, seated cross-legged on a gilded arm-chair of European make, manifesting no sign or symbol of state other than the chair he sat in, which rested on a stage very slightly raised from the floor. This was his Majesty! His costume did not vary from that of his courtiers, except that the silk cloth worn round the loins was a bright scarlet check, a colour confined to the use of the Royal family. This, and a light jacket tied with strings in front, made of white muslin, with a handkerchief of the same material twisted round the head to confine the hair, completed the costume of both the King and his people. There were probably forty or fifty persons assembled before him on the floor, in a posture half sitting, half kneeling, their bodies bent forward, their eyes fixed on the ground, and their hands clasped as in an attitude of respect, with some of whom his Majesty was apparently conversing on rather familiar terms.

The presents intended for his Majesty were borne in gilded trays by some of the attendants in the Royal household, and, being numerous, they formed rather an imposing procession. They consisted of a large, richly-cut crystal dish, selections from the best portions of my British manufactures, and twelve stands of capital muskets and bayonets, which were, no doubt, used against us with effect in the war which followed. These last attracted the greatest notice, and were examined with attention. These offerings were carried forward and placed in front of his Majesty for his inspection, while I followed, bending forward as I walked, and took my seat on the floor in a spot pointed out to me in advance of the assembled company, imitating, as well as I was able, the attitude of those whom I saw near me. My interpreter, Shwai-ee, was crouching behind me.

The disease of Court favour is very contagious. I caught it at once; though it cannot be denied there is a mixture of fear in the gratification one feels at being in favour with an uncontrolled despot. I could not but reflect that the man sitting before me, cross-legged, on that arm-chair, was indeed an object to be feared, and by no means to be trifled with, though at the present moment clothed with smiles. How soon might this calm surface be lashed into fury by an unguarded word or an untoward circumstance! It is at such a time, when the lives of human beings are mere toys in his estimation, that the unbridled power of an irresponsible despot shines forth in its true and hateful colours, and to such sudden changes and paroxysms this smiling monarch was far from



being a stranger. Well might those who sought his favour crouch in his presence! At the present moment, however, kindness and good humour were in the ascendant.

To this followed an interview of even greater importance.

I had now to be presented to a more powerful person in the State even than his Majesty. The chief Queen had been raised to the throne from the humble condition of chief gaoler's daughter. Although some years older than the King, and far from possessing any personal charms, she had, by the judicious use of her influence, and a certain determination of character, obtained complete control over the mind of her easy husband. By corrupt means she had acquired immense wealth; her intrigues had filled most of the important offices in the kingdom with her creatures; and through the instrumentality of her only brother, a fit agent for the purpose, she was enabled to carry on a large traffic in bribery and extortion. As avarice, backed by unlimited power, naturally leads to cruelty, this venal pair were as unscrupulous and vindictive as they were avaricious. They were equally feared and detested by the people.

On our first acquaintance her Majesty was pleased to be unusually gracious. I was ushered into her reception-room without much ceremony, the presents which I had prepared being borne in front as before. She was seated on a square cushion laid upon the floor. Several persons were crouching before her, apparently engaged on business, while a few female attendants behind had charge of her betel-box, golden cup, fan, &c. She did me the honour to order a rush mat to be spread for me on the floor, which was considered to be a mark of great condescension. Unlike the King, she examined the presents carefully, and was so much enamoured of the fine muslins and prints of Manchester and Glasgow, that, on being told that I had a large quantity of them for sale, she expressed a wish that I should send forward several packages and repeat my visit on the morrow, when a great many of the ladies of the Palace would like to buy them. Here, indeed, was a piece of good luck I had little expected! Her Majesty could not have made a proposition more exactly suited to my taste. No one was there to taunt me with becoming the Court Haberdasher, or even if they did, or ten times worse, such an opportunity for a day's amusement would not have been allowed to pass neglected. I gladly promised obedience.

Her Majesty then condescended to present me, as a mark of her especial favour, with a pawn from her own box. It was a leaf inclosing a combination of substances at which my stomach revolted,—areca-nut, tobacco, terra japonica, lime, and spices, and I know not what besides. What was I to do? I could not chew all this nastiness to a pulp, as was evidently required of me, so with great deliberation I put it into my waistcoat pocket. A burst of laughter followed from the young ladies behind at what they supposed to be my ignorance; another peal, when I told them I should keep it for ever as a mark of her Majesty's distinguished favour. The present of a pawn in its crude state is not much amiss, but the exhibition of it in a different shape quite sickened me. Her Majesty, after some chewing of one of these delicacies, took it from her mouth and handed it over to a pretty girl behind her, who, esteeming herself highly honoured by the gift—*horrible dictu!*—popped the nasty morsel into her mouth, and completed its mastication. How fortunate an escape that her Majesty did not so far honour me! I have witnessed a more unceremonious transfer of this delicious quid than even the one related, but I spare my reader the disgusting detail.

Among my presents to the Queen was a handsome box of musical glasses, and while I was explaining to her the method of using them, his Majesty unexpectedly entered the apartment. He asked me if I could play upon them. I answered that I would attempt to do so (for I had amused myself with them in my voyage up the river), but that it would be necessary to provide me with a cup of water for the purpose. A large cup of water was brought. His Majesty seized it from the attendant *in transitu*, and dashed it with great force over the ranges of cups, deluging the musician, and sprinkling the great lady besides, as she was seated not far off. As his Majesty laughed heartily at this royal practical joke, it was of course expected that the company should join in the merriment, and we all did so. After putting my glasses in order again, I had the honour to entertain them with "God save the King," performed in very tolerable style for an amateur, in a place where it certainly had never been heard before.

For some time Mr. Gouger basked in the sunshine of the royal favour, and was even admitted into the inner recesses of the Palace to sell his wares to the Queen and her ladies.

Several packages were sent away from my house early according to the Queen's command, and I followed to the Palace about two o'clock, just after her Majesty had taken her noon-day nap. Female curiosity, however, was there before me. How could it be expected that fifty or sixty ladies should do violence to their feelings by submitting to unnecessary delay, when unheard-of fiery lay hidden in the iron-bound boxes before them? The chest had been opened, and their contents strewn about in wonderful confusion. One young lady had attached herself to twenty or thirty yards of Manchester chintz, in which she was strutting about for the amusement of the rest, the superfluous length trailing on the ground behind her. Others glided about like ghosts enveloped in endless white Glasgow muslins. Many dispersed themselves into little coteries of two and three, passing their remarks on articles for dress perhaps new to them. The clatter of tongues was great, and no effort was made to restrain laughter and fun. The moment I entered, many left the goods to talk to the merchant, a still greater curiosity. The unfortunate interpreter was worried with questions much faster than he could answer them, and, as it was evident I was the subject, my deficiency in the language was a sore trial. As tongues went faster, and practical jokes with the contents of the chests increased, there was some danger that these pleasantries might extend into rather riotous proportions, when the entrance of the chief Queen set matters to rights and restored order.

While her Majesty was engaged in asking me questions about myself and my country, the ladies completed their selections. Her presence did not seem to impose more than a salutary restraint, for it did not prevent the conversation of the rest, which went on in a more subdued tone. Presently the King entered the apartment as if by accident. When he saw me seated on the floor he came forward rapidly, and gave me a smart slap on the head by way of recognition. Corrected as my ideas had been about the regal dignity, I was yet little prepared for such a flattering mark of familiarity as this, and the dread monarch was fast descending in my estimation to the level of a buffoon or a man of weak intellect. In this, however, I was quite mistaken; it was merely an indication that his Majesty was in a good humour, and might be approached with safety. When informed how his ladies had occupied themselves the last hour, his Majesty commanded each one to come forward in turn to give me an account of what she had taken, thus affording me an opportunity of saying a few words to each lady of the court singly, a gratification for which I was duly thankful. The female dress of the Burmese does not admit of much taste or variety. A heavy silk cloth of gaudy colours is wrapped round the body, com-

pletely enveloping it from the neck to the feet; it is open in front, overlapping considerably, and is fastened by a peculiar twist above and below the breast. Females of rank wear this garment of greater length than the common people—those worn in the Palace trailed on the ground fully six inches or a foot. This is exclusively a native manufacture, and cannot be successfully imitated; it is therefore only the upper garment or loose jacket in which any room is left for the display of taste, and it was for new material for this that they had so greedily dived into my chests. Not being sufficiently skilled in the language to write their titles correctly in the Burmese, I made use of the Roman character, which seemed to puzzle them all excessively, and they were surprised when at his Majesty's command I read the list aloud with tolerable accuracy. A hearty laugh followed any glaring mistake in the pronunciation of their titles, and no doubt I left a *sobriquet* to many a fair one that stuck to her long after I had departed.

Mr. Gouger's goods were soon sold, and the adventure had turned out so profitable that he returned to Calcutta for more. In the mean time, however, the disputes between the English and Burmese Governments had broken out which led to the first Burmese war, and this materially altered the position of English residents at the Burmese Courts. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Gouger and his compatriots, diplomatic differences were not made so public in that time as they are at the present day; and Mr. Gouger bitterly records it "to the disgrace of Lord Amherst's government, that down to the time when the war was declared, and the expedition to Rangoon determined on, no timely warning, no merciful hints of danger, were thrown out to deter the unwary merchant or traveller from the hazard he was incurring." When, therefore, Mr. Gouger returned to Ava, unwitting what was about to take place, he was doing neither more nor less than venturing his head into the lion's mouth. We pass over the gradual process whereby he discovered this; suffice it to say that, no very long time after his return, he and all the resident Europeans were seized and cast into the worst prison in Ava. The name whereby this inferno was distinguished from the other prisons was "Let-mayoon," which, being interpreted, signifies, "Hand! shrink not;" and certainly, from the cruelties unsparingly inflicted upon the unfortunates confined there, it well deserved the significant distinction. The gaolers and at the same time executioners of this place were a number of wretches set apart for their dreadful duties.

My heart sank within me as I entered the gate of the prison-yard, which, as it closed behind me, seemed to shut me out for ever from all the interests and sympathies of the world beyond it. I was now delivered over to the wretches, seven or eight in number, who guarded this gaol. They were all condemned malefactors, whose lives had been spared on the condition of their becoming common executioners; the more hideous the crime for which he had to suffer, the more hardened the criminal, the fitter instrument he was presumed to be for the profession he was henceforth doomed to follow. If a spark of human feeling remained, it could hardly be expected that any of these men would voluntarily adhere to their calling; therefore, to render escape without detection impossible, the shape of a ring was indelibly tattooed on each cheek, which gave rise to the name they were commonly known by, "*pah-quet*," or "ring-cheeked," a term detested even by themselves as one of reproach, and one we never dared to apply in addressing them. The nature of his qualification for the employment was written in a similar manner across the breast. The chief of the gang was a lean, wiry, hard-featured old man, whose qualification for his office rested in unusually large characters, as though he were proud of it, "*Loo-that*," *Anglicè* "murderer." On the principle that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," we taught ourselves to address this miscreant under the appellation "*aphe*," "father," as did all his subordinates. Another, bearing an appropriate motto, had murdered his brother, and had hidden his body piecemeal under his house. A third was branded "*thoo-kho*," "thief;" another, who had a spice of the unnatural humour of Petit André, "*myeng-kho*," "horse-stealer."

This troop of wretches were held in such detestation, that the law prohibited their entering any person's house except in execution of their office. It happened, soon after I entered, that the exigencies of this brotherhood were great from an increase of business, and, no brave malefactor (*inhumanity* was always styled *bravery* here) being ready to strengthen the force, a young man convicted of a petty offence was selected to fill the vacancy. I beheld this poor youth doomed to the most debasing ignominy for the rest of his life by these fatal rings, his piteous cries at the degradation he was undergoing being drowned by the jeers and ridicule of the confederates. They soon made him as much a child of the devil as themselves. Such were my gaolers!

We cannot quote all the horrors which Mr. Gouger and his companions endured in this den of human torment; but the narrative of the first night's sufferings will serve to give some idea of the rest.

When night came on, the "father" of the establishment, entering, stalked towards our corner. The meaning of the bamboo now became apparent. It was passed between the legs of each individual, and when it had threaded our number, seven in all, a man at each end hoisted it up by the blocks to a height which allowed our shoulders to rest on the ground while our feet depended from the iron rings of the fetters. The adjustment of the height was left to the judgment of our kind-hearted parent, who stood by to see that it was not high enough to endanger life, nor low enough to exempt from pain. Having settled this point to his satisfaction, the venerable chief proceeded, with a staff, to count the number of the captives, bestowing a smart rap on the head to those he disliked, whom he made over to the savage, with a significant hint of what he might expect if the agreed tally were not forthcoming when the wicket opened the next morning. He then took his leave, kindly wishing us a good night's rest—for the old wretch could be facetious; the young savage trimmed his lamp, lighted his pipe, did the same act of courtesy to all who wished to smoke; and the anxious community, one by one, sought a short oblivion to their griefs in sleep. In vain, however, did our little party court that blessing; passing by the torment of thought, the sufferings of the body alone were enough to prevent it. I had youth on my side, and my slender frame enabled me to bear the suspension better than my fellow-sufferers. The tobacco smoke was a mercy, for it robbed the infliction of half its torment. A year afterwards, when we had to undergo a punishment somewhat similar, though in a purer atmosphere, we found the sting of the mosquitos, on the soles of our undefended feet, "without the power to scare away" these venomous little insects, was intolerable; whereas in this well-smoked apartment a mosquito could not live. We were not aware at the time what a happy exemption this was. What a night was that on which we now entered! Death, in its most appalling form—perhaps

attended with the agony of unknown tortures—was thought by all to be our certain lot. Kewet-nee, who occupied the next place on the bamboo, excited a horrible interest by the relation of a variety of exquisite tortures which he had known to be perpetrated under that roof. It chilled us to the heart to think on them; but the very abjects around us confirmed their truth by giving utterance to their opinions on our case, spoken *sotto voce*, as between themselves, though too well understood by those they chiefly concerned. . . . The rays of the morning sun now began to struggle through the chinks of the prison walls, and told us that day had dawned, bringing life and happiness to the world outside, but only the consciousness of misery to all within. As it slowly emerged from the darkness, one could not help thinking the scene more cheerless than when the night concealed the half of its horrors. The sleeping convicts awoke one by one with a yawn, clanking their chains and shaking the swarms of loathsome vermin from their rags, only to scatter the plague upon their neighbours. All that offends the eye became more visible. . . . The prisoners being counted, and found to tally correctly with the reckoning of the overnight, symptoms of the routine of the day began to attract attention. Our considerate parent made his appearance, and, with his customary grin, lowered down the bamboo to within a foot of the floor, to the great relief of our benumbed limbs, in which the blood slowly began again to circulate. At eight o'clock the inmates were driven out in gangs of ten or twelve at a time, to take the air and for other purposes, for five minutes, when they were huddled in again, to make way for others; but no entry could secure a repetition of the same favour that day, though a bribe, which few could promise, might effect it. Fresh air, the cheapest of all the gifts of Providence, was a close monopoly in the hands of the Sons of the Prison, who sold it at the highest price, and with a niggard hand.

A few incidents of this dreadful life may be added:

When the walls nothing worthy of notice occurred until the hour of three in the afternoon. As this hour approached, we noticed that the talking and jesting of the community gradually died away. All seemed to be under the influence of some powerful restraint, until that fatal hour was announced by the deep tones of a powerful gong suspended in the Palace-yard, and a death-like silence prevailed. If a word was spoken, it was in a whisper. It seemed as though even breathing were suspended under the control of a panic terror, too deep for expression, which pervaded every bosom. We did not long remain in ignorance of the cause. If any of the prisoners were to suffer death that day, the hour of three was that at which they were taken out for execution. The very manner of it was the acme of cold-blooded cruelty. The hour was scarcely told by the gong when the wicket opened, and the hideous figure of a spotted man appeared, who, without uttering a word, walked straight to his victim, now for the first time probably made acquainted with his doom. As many of these unfortunate people knew no more than ourselves the fate that awaited them, this mystery was terrible and agonising; each one fearing, up to the last moment, that the stride of the Spot might be directed his way. When the culprit disappeared with his conductor, and the prison-door closed behind them, those who remained began again to breathe more freely; for another day, at least, their lives were safe. . . . It is not my intention to make this narrative a chronicle of all the diabolical cruelties inflicted in this den of abominations; but the first specimen which greeted our eyes on the morrow may serve as a fair sample of the practices which it was our fate to behold almost daily. The routine was generally this: The magistrate takes his seat in the front of the shed in which we occupy the background, as though the spot had been selected for our convenience, as spectators to behold an amusing exhibition. A criminal is now summoned from the interior. He hobbles out and squats down in terror before the judge—the crime of which he is accused is stated to him—he denies it—he is urged by various motives to confess his guilt—perhaps he knows that confession is only another word for execution—therefore he still denies—the magistrate assumes an air of indignation at his obstinacy—and now begins the work of his tormentor, the man with the ringed cheek, who has hitherto stood by, waiting the word of command. He has many means at his disposal; but the one selected for the present instance was a short iron maul. It would simply excite disgust were I to enter into detail. Suffice it to say that, after writhing and rolling on the ground and screaming with agony for nearly half an hour, the unfortunate wretch was assisted to his den, a mass of wounds and bruises pitiable to behold, leaving his judge not a whit the wiser.

Two years of such life, and each day passed in the expectation, almost in the desire for the bitterness of death; such is the burden of Mr. Gouger's tale. At length, after many sufferings, which seem almost unendurable in the description, the British guns were heard off Rangoon, and the Burmese Empire began to totter to its bases. One of the first acts of the conquerors was to demand the delivery of the prisoners. Another extract, describing the sensations of Mr. Gouger at finding himself once more free, and we have done:

Nearer and nearer every plunge of the oars brought me to my desired haven of rest—more and more distinct became the welcome sight. I do well remember one thought that possessed me. "There they are, certainly—they are only a mile or two off—but shall I really reach them in safety? Will no ill chance intervene, even yet, to thwart my hope? I have my doubts." Presently a gun from the leading gun-boat—for it was, indeed, no other than the advance division of our flotilla—fired in our direction, aroused the fears of my crew, who seemed as little like trusting themselves in the power of the English as they did the formidable sort of salutation that greeted them. They did not understand it, and were in the act of realising my doubt by rounding the boat and fleeing from such rough usage, when I explained to them its cause, and desired them to row direct to the gun-boat that fired the shot. Not without some trepidation and misgivings lest they should be blown to atoms, they complied. But with the sound of that shot, and not before, came to my mind the conviction—I am free. . . . On board the steamer I found a gallant soldier, now no more, whose hospitality, when he heard my story and saw my condition, knew no bounds. I must have the best of dinners, choice wines, and he must vacate his own cabin and couch in order that I might have uninterrupted rest. I believe he was truly disappointed when I assured him that I should, for the present, sleep more soundly on the planks of the deck than on a bed of down; and as to dinners, the little wit I had remaining told me, as if by instinct, that what he called a good dinner would be my death. He kindly let me have my own way, and a night of refreshing sleep on the deck of the *Diana*, the first one in security for nearly two years, restored mind and body to a certain degree of health and calmness. But what half-forgotten luxuries met my eye in the morning? Let not the reader laugh—if he does, he sadly wants sympathy in the happiness of others. A razor—a hair-brush—a tooth-brush—a clean towel—a veritable basin of water—a cake of soap! I had, indeed, leaped all at once into the lap of luxury.

After the specimens which we have given, our readers will readily take our word that Mr. Gouger's volume is full of deep and abiding interest.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Asian Mystery.* By the Rev. SAMUEL LYDE. London: Longmans.

**M**YSTERY OF MYSTERIES, the "Asian Mystery." Does any one know anybody who knows anything about it, except perhaps Dr. Wolff, of Bokhara celebrity, and, if he be yet living, the Rev. Robert Walpole? Take me five hundred ordinary men; shut them up in a room with pens, ink, and an inch of blank paper; give them three hours to write all they can say upon the subject; and at the end of the time you shall find five hundred inches of virgin paper. Of the Mysteries of Paris, or the Mysteries of London, or even of the Eleusinian Mysteries, they might, a few of them, perchance give a tolerably good account; for we most of us read our Eugene Sue, some of us (when no one is looking) our Reynolds, and not a few our Smith's Dictionary or even our Lemprière. Pick me fifty learned men, with the above-mentioned exceptions, and they shall indulge in a great many "hems," and a multitude of "has!" as they strive to explain, and only make more unintelligible, the high-sounding "Asian Mystery." But a gentleman has now written a book, which may be read to great advantage by those interested in the tenets of the secret heretical sects of Islam. The writer, alas! is now no more: he died on the 1st April, 1860, not unknown or unregretted.

The Rev. Samuel Lyde was a Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and there are, doubtless, many who will read his book with all the more attentive interest because they will never see his face again. His object is to perform for the Ansareeh or An-Nusaireyah—better known to us under the name of Ansarians—what De Sacy has already done for the Druses. His book, therefore, has another title, "The Ansareeh or Nusairis of Syria;" and he writes the name Ansareeh as being the nearest approximation to the pronunciation of the people themselves when they speak of themselves, which is not often, by the name An-Nusaireyah: usually they call themselves Fellaheen or peasantry. On the sea-coast of Syria, in the parallel of latitude 35° 30', will be found the town of Ladikeeh: the mountains to the east of that town are inhabited almost exclusively by Ansareeh. And though here is the nucleus of the Ansareeh nation, and though here and in the neighbouring plains alone they are governed by their own chiefs and hold their lands directly from Government, yet Ansareehs, are found in many other parts in and out of Syria: along the valley of the Orontes, in the plains of Antioch, and in Antioch itself; in the districts of Adana and Tarsoos, and in Bagdad: and it is said on good authority that there is in Persia a town inhabited entirely by Ansareeh.

Mr. Lyde, with good reason, considers that not all the present inhabitants of the Ansareeh mountains are the original inhabitants. He divides them into Shenseeh, the original inhabitants, and Kumreeh, immigrants from Djebel Sindjar in Mesopotamia and elsewhere. These two sects differ somewhat in tenets and customs, and their respective sheikhs are consequently hostile. He derives their name from one Nusair, whose son Abu-Shuaib was the first apostle of the sect; and he pronounces Dr. Wolff distinctly wrong in deriving their name from the diminutive of Nussara.

The Ansareeh are Imameeh, that is, followers of the twelve imams; whilst many other sects, amongst whom are the Druses, break off the line at Ismael, eldest son of the sixth imam, Djaafar. The reason for the schism was this: the imamate was by some considered hereditary; but Ismael died, leaving children, during his father Djaafar's lifetime; Djaafar then designated his second son Moosa his heir; those, therefore, who considered the imamate hereditary, refused to acknowledge Moosa, and formed a sect called the Ismaeleeh, from which sprang the Fatimite caliphs of Egypt, one whom, Hakem-biamr-ilah, is worshipped, as the chief manifestation under a human form of the Deity, by the now notorious Druses.

With the Ansareeh, Ali, who married Mohammed's favourite daughter Fatima, and was the first Imam-il-Muslemeen, or high-priest of the Mussulmans, is God—that is to say, the most perfect manifestation of God in human form; for they hold that God manifested himself seven times, the last time in the form of Ali, son of Abu-Taleb. At each manifestation the Deity made use of two other persons, thus forming an inseparable Trinity, called *Maana, Ism, Bab*; *Maana*, meaning, designation of the Deity as an all-pervading intelligence; *Ism*, name, the name under which he is revealed to man; *Bab*, door, entrance to the knowledge of the former two: so that in the seventh manifestation the *Maana* was Ali, the *Ism* Mohammed, and the *Bab* Salmân-il-Farisee, or Salmân the Persian, a companion of Mohammed. And the secret of this Trinity is represented to the true believers by a sign, consisting of the initial letters of Ali, Mohammed, and Salmân. And now, with respect to the great "mystery," we cannot do better than quote Mr. Lyde's own words:

We have now, at length, to consider the most important part of the Ansareeh religion, or at least of the ceremonial part of it,—the great mystery, the secret of secrets, the consecration of wine in a mass or sacrament. And we cannot introduce what we have to say better than by quoting the passages in the Ansareeh catechism referring to it:—

Question. "What is the mass?" (Kuddâs).—Answer. "The consecration of the wine which is drunk to the health of the Naheeb or Nadjeeb."

Q. "What is the offering?" (Kurbân).—A. "The consecration of the bread which the true believers receive for the souls of their brethren; and on that account the mass is read."

Q. "Who reads the mass and brings the offering?"—A. "Your great imams and preachers."



Q. "What is the great mystery of God?"—A. "The Flesh and the Blood, of which Jesus has said, 'This is my flesh and my blood; eat and drink thereof, for it is eternal life.'"

Q. "What is the mystery of the faith of the Unitarians; what is the secret of secrets, and chief article of the true believers?"—A. "It is the veiling of our Lord in light, that is in the eye of the sun, and his manifestation in his servant Abd in Noor."

Q. "What is the first mass?"—A. "It is that which is spoken before the prayer of Nurooz."

Q. "What is the prayer of Nurooz?"—A. "It is the consecration of the wine in the chalice."

Q. "What is the consecrated wine called which the believers drink?"—A. "Abd in Noor." (Servant of light.)

Q. "Wherefore so?"—A. "Because God has manifested himself in the same."

Q. "If our Lord has concealed himself in light, where does he manifest himself?"—A. "In the wine, as is said in the Nurooz."

From the above it is clear that the Ansaiereh have taken their sacrament from Christianity.

Another part of the Asian mystery, as exemplified in the Ansaiereh, is closely connected with the world-wide mystery of Freemasonry. It appears they have conventional signs of recognition; they have questions by which they can find out whether a stranger be one of them; they use in their books the seal of Solomon; they are called Uklwan, or brethren; every kind of goodness is inculcated, and every kind of wickedness prohibited, with a result about as gratifying as that which attends the like doctrine on the part of our Freemasons. It is true that the Ansaiereh rob and plunder and murder the uninitiated without compunction, which Freemasons would never do—at any rate, in a country where there is a pretty vigilant police; but, on the other hand, we do not find that the Ansaiereh have broiled baby for supper on Saturday nights, or pledge one another in skullfuls of human blood, as was and is now in some places believed to be the custom of Freemasons. Moreover, there is this further connection between the two cases: it is a historical fact that the Templars of old had castles and fastnesses in the immediate neighbourhood of the secret sects; and we believe that there is still in Freemasonry a degree known as that of the Templars. We cannot speak with certainty upon that point, though we can upon a minor one. We remember perfectly that we were informed, or led to understand, by a member of a certain university, that the laws of Freemasonry, in which craft he had arrived at a position of dignity, inculcated sobriety and forbade inebriety. We were, therefore, astounded to see the regularity with which he returned from "a lodge" in a titubatory condition. However, we elicited at last that when the members became melancholy-sober they "dissolved the lodge" and ordered liquor; and by that ingenious device evaded the good which they were in danger of getting from a strict adherence to the rules of Freemasonry.

Him who would hear more of the Ansaiereh, their manners and customs, their religious festivals, their belief in metempsychosis, their habit of swearing, their grace in lying (mendaciously speaking), their complexion, their bone and their muscle, we refer confidently to Mr. Lyde's book. If personal observation, connection with the Ansaiereh as the only European living amongst them in their mountains, diligent research, and discriminating criticism, entitle a man to speak upon the subject, Mr. Lyde had those recommendations; and we can only regret that our own acquaintance with the matters of which he treats is too small to allow of our doing all the justice we could have wished to so deserving a publication. The Lebanon and Syria were lately in everybody's mouth; and we therefore feel sure that so painstaking a book upon a mountain race of Syria will not call in vain for readers.

*Essays contributed to the Quarterly Review.* By the Rev. J. J. BLUNT, B.D., late Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. London: John Murray. 1860. pp. 503.

MR. BLUNT'S contributions to the *Quarterly* belong to the old régime. They extend from the March of 1827 to the October of 1839. Among their topics are such old-world matters as "The Church in India" (*à propos* of Bishop Middleton's "Remains"), Milton, Paley, Dr. Parr, Bishop Butler, Cranmer, Robert Hall, &c. &c. Orthodoxy, sound sense, learning, literature, distinguish all Mr. Blunt's essays, and their tone and spirit are such as will make many regret that he was succeeded in the *Quarterly*, in the handling of theological topics, by men like Sewell and Milman. Occasionally his remarks display a scholarship and insight above the common. Take, for instance, the following contrast between the similes of Dante and of Milton, on which an essay might be founded:

"Paradise Lost" is a poem which a painter can scarcely touch; a living artist of considerable talent has been trying of late to illustrate it throughout, and the results are deplorable; we doubt if they would have been much better had Martin been a Michael Angelo: the "Divina Commedia" teems with subjects which challenge the bold brush and substantial colours of a mortal man: the one cannot be translated into bodily parts—much of the other may. There is that difference between them which subsists between the "Tempest" and "Coriolanus"—both noble productions of the mind, but the one losing in representation on the stage as much as the other gains. Milton's similes exalt his subject, but do not illustrate; Dante's illustrate, but do not always exalt. When the spirits in council applaud, it is "as the sound of waters deep"—when they rise, "their rising is as thunder heard remotes"—when they pursue their sports, it is "as when armies rush to battle in the clouds." On the other hand, when the robber is dissolved into ashes by the sting of a serpent, he revives astonished like a man from an epilepsy. (*Inferno*. xxiv.) When Beatrice casts upon Dante a look of pity for his ignorance, it is as when a mother gazes upon her crazy offspring. (*Par.* i.) When the halo of glory envelopes the beatified spirits of the moon it is like the ball which incloses the silkworm. (*Par.* viii.)

When Dante and his companion shoot up into the second heaven, the immortal inhabitants congregate around them like fishes about a bait. (*Par.* v.) Milton delights in abstract terms, far more than his illustrious forerunner in the paths of Hell and Paradise. It is not the round shield that hangs upon the shoulders of Satan, but "its broad circumference." The swan does not row her proud body, but "rows her state with oary feet." The Tempter in the wilderness does not hypocritically bend his aged head to the Saviour, but "bows low his grey dissimulation." Milton's descriptions, again, are broad, general, in the mass—Dante's sharp, dramatic, and touched from the life. The covetous spirit in "Paradise Lost" admires—

The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold.

In the "Inferno" he lies with his face upon the earth, and exclaims—

Adhesit pavimento anima mea.

Milton astonishes, but does not interest: we have too little in common with him or his. His subject does not allow him to be much conversant with human passions, for into Paradise human passions had not entered. We listen to the speeches of his mortal and immortal agents, as to the words of superior beings whom we may fear and reverence, but—not love. Dante, on the contrary, is perpetually striking a note, by which all our sympathies are awakened: it is one of his characteristic charms, that he contrives to introduce man, and the feelings of man, into all his scenes, animate or inanimate. How exquisite is his picture of evening!—we know not how to translate it—indeed Gray knew not how, for he tried the last lines.

Era già l'ora che volge 'l disio  
A' naviganti, e 'ntenerisce 'l cuore  
Lo dì, ch' han detto a' dolci amici, A Dio:  
E che lo nuovo peregrin d'amore  
Punge, se ode squilla di lontano,  
Che paia 'l giorno pianger, che si muore.—*Parg.* viii.

Who would exchange this touching thought, which must come home to the heart of every man (especially if his steps have ever led him to a foreign land), for the most faithful representation of twilight, Hesperus, and the nightingale?

One of the most genial, hearty, and appreciative criticisms in the volume is that on Paley, the much-abused, and accused in these times of "shallowness." Mr. Blunt "stands up" for the author of the "Evidences," and here is a very happy and instructive specimen of his advocacy:

We think it next to impossible for a candid unbeliever to read the Evidences of Paley, in their proper order, unshaken. His "Natural Theology" will open the heart, that it may understand, or at least receive, the Scriptures, if anything can. It is philosophy in its highest and noblest sense; scientific, without the jargon of science; profound, but so clear that its depth is disguised. There is nothing of the "budge Doctor" here; speculations, which will convince, if aught will, that "in the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," are made familiar as household words. They are brought home to the experience of every man, the most ordinary observer on the facts of nature with which he is daily conversant. A thicker clothing, for instance, is provided in winter for that tribe of animals which are covered with fur. Now, in these days, such an assertion would be backed by an appeal to some learned Rabbi of a Zoological Society, who had written a deep pamphlet upon what he would probably call the *Theory of Hair*. But to whom does Paley refer us? To any dealer in rabbit skins. The curious contrivance in the bones of birds, to unite strength with lightness, is noticed. The bone is larger, in proportion to the weight of the bone, than in other animals; it is empty; the substance of the bone itself is of a closer texture. For these facts, any "operative" would quote Sir Everard Home, or Professor Cuvier, by way of giving a sort of philosophical éclat to the affair, and throwing a little learned dust in the eyes of the public. Paley, however, advises you to make your own observations when you happen to be engaged in the scientific operation of picking the leg or wing of a chicken. The very singular correspondence between the two sides of any animal, the right hand answering to the left, and so on, is touched upon, as a proof of a contriving Creator, and a very striking one it is. Well! we have a long and abstruse problem in chances worked out to show, that it was so many millions and so many odd thousands to one, that accident could not have produced the phenomenon!—not a bit of it. Paley (who was probably scratching his head at the moment) offers no other confirmation of this assertion, than that it is the most difficult thing in the world to get a wig made even, seldom as it is that the face is made awry. The circulation of the blood, and the provision for its getting from the heart to the extremities and back again, affords a singular demonstration of the Maker of the body being an admirable Master both of mechanics and hydrostatics. But what is the language in which Paley talks of this process?—technical?—that mystical nomenclature of Diaforius, which frightens country patients out of their wits, thinking, as they very naturally do, that a disease must be very horrid which involves such very horrid names? Hear our antagonist from Giggleswick: "The aorta of a whale is larger in the bore than the main pipe of the water-works at London-bridge; and the roaring in the passage through that pipe is inferior, in impetus and velocity, to the blood gushing from the whale's heart." He cares not whence he fetches his illustrations, provided they are to the purpose. The laminae of the feathers of birds are kept together by teeth that hook into one another, "as a latch enters into the catch, and fastens a door." The eyes of the mole are protected by being very small, and buried deep in a cushion of skin, so that the apertures leading to them are like pin-holes in a piece of velvet, scarcely pervious to loose particle of earth. The snail without wings, feet, or thread, adheres to a stalk by a provision of sticking-plaster. The lobster, as he grows, is furnished with a way of uncasing himself of his buckler, and drawing his legs out of his boots when they become too small for him. In this unambitious manner does Paley prosecute his high theme, drawing, as it were, philosophy from the clouds.

We give, as a final sample of Mr. Blunt's matter and manner, his reply to the objections of cavillers at unequal incomes in the church:

But it is not of the sum total of the revenues of the Church that I complain, says another, but of the unequal distribution of them; for it is singular with what kindness the cause of the poorer clergy, or the working clergy, that is the phrase, who are, of course, unable to state their own grievances, is advocated just now by "the friend of humanity." Unequal, no doubt, the distribution of Church property is, which is the case with other property besides that of the Church; and in the latter instance, too, a similar objection is often heard from a similar quarter—though, we believe, that many who feel its force as regards the Church, feel no force at all in it as regards the laity. Let the question have fair play. Such inequality, up to a certain point, is in neither case an evil, but a good, in the Church a great good—one woollack makes many men fit to upon it who never do—one dukedom makes many men try to fight their way to whose services would otherwise have been lost to their country—and so, one mitre, or stall, or goodly rectory, makes many scholars fit to adorn either, and embark their talents in a profession which has prizes to give, though they may

not be the parties to get them. The spirits of men, like other spirits, will not stir upon a dead level; and the mischief of such an order of things is manifested in our labourers, who have lost all heart and activity, simply because they cannot rise; there is no scale of holdings for them as there once was, one or other of which they might successively occupy as their means increased; they are on a treadmill, ever climbing and never mounting an inch, till at last, in sheer despondency, they stagnate, or study mischief. It would be with the labourers of the vineyard as it is with the labourers of the field, if their portions were all alike. The zeal of the Church would cool; for it is visionary to suppose that a body of clergymen will not be acted upon by feelings common to all men—they would be above or below their nature were it otherwise. The literature of the Church would languish: "for though many look with an evil eye on the endowments of the English Church, to that Church," says Dr. Chalmers (himself, be it remembered, one of the brightest ornaments of the Church of Scotland), "the theological literature of our nation stands indebted for her best acquisitions; and we hold it a refreshing spectacle," he continues, "at any time that meagre Socinianism pours forth a new supply of flippancy and errors, when we behold, as we have often done, an armed champion come forth, in full equipment, from some high and lettered retreat of that noble hierarchy; nor can we grudge her the wealth of her endowments, when we think how well, under her venerable auspices, the battles of orthodoxy have been fought—that in this holy warfare they are her sons and her scholars who are foremost in the field, ready at all times to face the threatening mischief, and by the might of their ponderous erudition to overbear it." So that a Church, and a most estimable one, of which the revenues are equally diffused, has to seek its *theology*, it seems, from a Church of which the portions are some ample and some scanty. The character of the clergy would sink in the eyes of the people; for, as it is, even the lowest amongst them derive a dignity, not a false dignity, but such as renders them more efficient in their callings, from the scholarship, the intelligence, the social rank of their more exalted brethren. It would be indeed an anomaly in the system upon which society is constructed in England, to say that one stratum of it, and only one, should be perfectly horizontal, and that men whose profession closes every avenue to a competency but one shall be vexatiously impeded in that also. You have surgeons who ride in their carriages, and see the first people in the land at their own houses, and you have surgeons who breathe a vein, draw a tooth, and farm a club—you have booksellers who mix with the best literary men of the time, and you have booksellers who deal in quills and "Jack the Giant Killer"—you have brewers and mercers who are members of Parliament and men of note upon the Rialto, and you have some of the same calling too glad to supply the Lion with a barrel of porter, or to measure out a yard of tape to a maiden on a market-day. Is not this as it should be? We think it is; and that by this diversity of ranks all parties have a chance of being shuffled into their right places; a whole class is made satisfied with its lot by the distinction of a few individuals in it; and a spring is communicated to it throughout, which renders all its movements spirited, vigorous, and elastic. So it is with the Church. Its clergy would be but a *tame* body were they all provided for alike, be the provision what it might. If, indeed, the talents and acquirements of the clergy were all alike, no man amongst them could reasonably feel aggrieved at such a system; but, that not being the case, the more highly gifted would naturally fret at the conditions of a profession which rendered these their gifts unavailing; and it would soon be found that parents would abstain from sending a hopeful boy into a calling which afforded him no field for distinction, and the Church would be filled with the refuse of our schools and universities, and with none other; meanwhile those universities and schools, of which the tutors and teachers would be still in all probability ecclesiastics, would decay under a generation of men no longer the flower of the scholars of the time, and the light which is amongst us becoming darkness, how great would be that darkness!

Mr. Blunt's *Quarterly* essays, our readers will agree with us, were well worth republication.

*The Horse and his Rider.* By SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD, Bart. London: John Murray. pp. 226.

PLEASANT, GOSSIPING, genial Sir Francis Head! How fresh and welcome his little volumes ever come! Whether he is telling us of Stokers and Pokers, or counting the Bubbles from the Nassau *Brunnens*, or binding for us a Faggot of French Sticks, he is sure to be amusing, equally sure to be instructive, most sure of all to be our delightful good friend. This time he has taken the Horse for the subject of his discourse; and though in his preface he has many apologies and semi-grave assurances that he is not a "hossy" man, "has never been on the turf," and "does not belong to the ring," yet, for all that, he has more to tell us about the noble animal than scores of those who have spent half their lives in the pig-skin.

No one expects logical sequence from Sir Francis, any more than they would from Charles Lamb, or good old irresponsible Leigh Hunt. His wont is to ramble about his subject just as his sweet will leads him, and the best thing the reader can do is to follow him along his devious path, and pick up his gems of anecdote and of aphorism as he lets them fall.

Sir Francis begins with the horse at the very beginning, pursuing him even to those times of which we have only fossiliferous records. To the early chapters of Genesis he takes us also, notes the horsemen of the Egyptians, and the employment of cavalry by the Israelites from the time of Joshua, the Philistines, and the Assyrians. Bringing us down to more modern times, he instances as a proof of the great value of horses upon sudden emergencies King Richard's well-known exclamation:

*A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!*

The bid would seem at first sight to be rather a high one, according to Tattersall's tariff; but considering that, at the moment when he made the offer, the crook-backed king had no longer any kingdom of his own, it could scarcely upon closer scrutiny be pronounced to be a sporting bid. No doubt, under the circumstances, the king would have made the same offer for a railway train or a balloon, or anything that would have got him out of the difficulty.

Sir Francis gives us a short dissertation upon the American Rarey's system of horse-training, and justly notes it as a surprising fact that our sporting men should have rushed forward to pay 15,000*l.* for a system, "the philosophy of which is based upon a few simple facts,

which, although unreflected on, have ever been lying close before our eyes." Now that the money is paid and the American has gone, more people besides Sir Francis are beginning to make many similar observations, to ask wonderingly the *cui bono* of Mr. Rarey's system, and to doubt shrewdly whether they have not been gulled into paying hard cash for a secret which was no secret, for a system which can be used by only a few, and which is of little real advantage when used.

Sir Francis's observations on "the Seat" are admirable, and easy to understand. In this respect much, however, must depend upon the physical configuration of the rider. A short-legged man, depending more upon his balance than his grip, is like to get a fall. Talking of falls, Sir Francis tells a wonderful story—but no less wonderful than true—about a fall which happened to Major, now General Moore, in the island of Dominica. We can to some extent personally add our testimony to the truth of this extraordinary adventure, inasmuch as we have heard it narrated by the gentleman to whom it happened in nearly the same words as are given by Sir Francis Head, and in the presence of officers of the 54th Regiment who were in Dominica at the time. The accident is thus related by General Moore:

"In June, 1848, at the island of Dominica, in the West Indies, I fell over a precipice of 237 feet perpendicular height, upon the rocks by the sea-side. This occurred about a quarter past 7 o'clock, p.m., then quite dark, as no twilight exists in the tropics. Every bone of my horse was broken, and I conceive my escape from instant death the most miraculous that ever occurred. Three men, at various periods, had previously been dashed to atoms at the same spot, and one man twelve months after me, when the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution to secure the road; but if twenty thousand men were to fall there, I think nothing short of a miracle could save one of them. My recovery from the shock I sustained was also as miraculous as my escape with life. I sent out an artist to take a drawing on the spot, and also had the place surveyed by an engineer. I have often thought of putting down all the circumstances of that extraordinary accident, but the dread of being taken for a Baron Munchausen has restrained me. I do not expect that any one will believe it, although there are many living witnesses. Nor do I expect any sympathy, for, as soon as I could hold a pen, I detailed the catastrophe to my mother to account for my long silence. I received in reply, in due course, a long letter detailing family news, without any allusion to my unfortunate case, except in a postscript, in which she merely said, 'Oh! William, I wish you would give up riding after dinner!'"

Sir Francis is quite right in attributing the indisposition of horses to jump water to ignorance rather than inability. In its common stride the horse clears what would be considered a very wide brook. This is, of course, all nerve, or rather the want of it. So any man can walk along a kerbstone when it is only a foot broad; but could he do so with a precipice of a thousand feet on each side? Sir Francis gives a recipe for curing a horse that is indisposed to take water:

Under this state of the case, the master of the culprit, on some fine non-hunting day, armed with spurs and a cut-whip, should conduct him to any ugly-looking little ditch, not above half a dozen feet broad (for it is the quality and not the quantity of the shining element that creates his fear), and then, carefully abstaining to excite his courage, ride him at it very slowly and timidly, on purpose to ensure his refusing it, which, of course, he is quite certain to do. After once again leading him into this trap, a duel, perfectly harmless to the biped, must be fought. It may last ten minutes, a quarter, half an hour, or possibly two hours; but, sooner or later, the little misunderstanding is certain to end in the rebel all of a sudden doing willingly, and then repeating five or six times, what, after all, was nothing at all for him to do; and from that moment, if he be only fairly "handled," he will remember, whenever he sees water, the lesson which taught him that it was made on purpose to be crossed.

To maintain and encourage this doctrine, on coming in sight of a brook, his courage, by very gentle touches of the spur, should be excited, while, by pulling harder and harder at the bridle, his speed inversely should be slightly diminished, until he arrives within about eighty yards, when, gradually relaxing the reins, and yet grasping them so firmly that it is impossible for him to swerve, his pace should *always* be made to freshen as he proceeds, until on arriving at the brink it has attained its maximum. In short, in riding at a brook, a horse should be taught to feel that no choice will be given to him to go in or over, but that over he *must* go, for want of time to jump in."

There is some excellent advice to hunting gentlemen under the head of "How to Treat a Hunter in the Field." However, when he advises the "heavy men" to get off their horses during a check, he seems a little *de trop*. Most regular hunters do that, be they heavy or light. The section "How to bring a Hunter Home" is excellent; and the truth cannot be too frequently or forcibly instilled into the minds of young riders that the stomach of a horse is so small that it can take but little food at a time, and that it is therefore *necessary* that it should be frequently and moderately fed. We are afraid that the following picture of a mode of taking hunters home is but too frequently not overdrawn:

After the run is over, while one sturdy hound that all the rest seem to be afraid of is stealing straight away with the poor fox's head, and while another at his utmost speed, chased by several, is meandering through the pack with a lump of unsavoury, very dirty fur in his mouth, groups of riders, some sitting astride, some like pretty ladies with a right leg hanging over the saddle's pommel, some with cambric handkerchiefs mopping moist heads and red faces, and some adjusting mustachios, are to be seen reciting to each other incidents aqueous, terrestrial, and amphibious of the run. Here and there, one of the most handsome, as he talks, leans forward for a moment to pat the neck of his thoroughbred animal in grateful acknowledgment of the particular feat he is describing.

In what is considered by all to be hardly a quarter of an hour (for when men sit conversing about themselves, they little know how fast old father Time gallops), this joyous *conversazione* ends by the talkers, after giving to each other here and there a farewell nod, radiating in masses along roads, or across a fence or two, to gain the road that leads to their respective homes; but as, by this time, in almost every mouth a newly-lighted cigar happens to be gleaming, they resume their talk as they walk towards an object described at the back of the head of almost every one, in the humane words "gruel for my horse," to be obtained, not exactly at the first farm, but at the first great town, be it even half a dozen or so miles off.



On reaching the best hotel, at which there is seldom hot water enough ready for all the cavalcade, the horses are handed over to that lot of idle attendants who, some out of the stable and some from the bar, greedily rush forward to grasp their bridles. "GRUEL" is most kindly ordered for them all; but as it is voted that there is no great necessity to see them drink it, the landlord's smiling invitation is accepted, and in a few minutes, by one of those extraordinary contingencies that nobody could have anticipated, each gentleman rider is to be seen, in high glee and good humour, sipping from a tumbler (which for some quaint reason or other happens to contain a silver spoon) something that is evidently very wet and very warm. Alas! little thinking that his poor faithful horse, whose performances he had so lately been describing, with cold clammy ears is shivering, chilled by having just drank too freely of "summut," without a spoon in it, that was wet and cold.

On mounting, and clattering out of the paved yard of the hotel, most of the riders fancy they are all the better—many of their horses feel that they are all the worse for the half-hour's rest and "gruelling" that was ordered for them. But although the quadrupeds leave behind them the fatal pail, the silver spoon has apparently accompanied the bipeds, who, like the favoured children of Fortune, are, externally as well as internally, under the influence of ardent spirits.

All thoroughly happy, they think neither of their horses nor their homes; but, according to the subject of their conversation and the state of their cigars, they walk, trot, sometimes very slow, and sometimes very fast, until, on coming to a portion of the road bounded by grass, although their poor horses have had an overdose of both excitement and of heavy ground, they touch them with their spurs, to re-enjoy, for a short distance, a hand-gallop.

In short, travelling at what may either be described as "every pace," or "no pace at all," they unnecessarily excite and fatigue their horses; and yet, after all, though undoubtedly "fast men," they are often considerably more than an hour longer in getting home than if they had proceeded at a *slow*, quiet, steady, but unceasing rate.

On reaching this goal the poor horse who, from eight o'clock in the morning, has been working on an empty stomach, is led by his bridle to his stable. The rich man prepares himself for his dinner. Since he breakfasted, at a quarter before nine in the morning, he has, at a low average, enjoyed the slight intoxication of very nearly a cigar per hour, besides certain refreshments which he brought out with him, and the few crumbs of comfort at the hotel at which he stopped to give "gruel" to his horse.

Nevertheless, on the principle that "by-gones are by-gones," after his ablutions, exactly as if he had been fasting, he sits down to a capital meal, joyous conversation, luscious wine. In due time he "joins the ladies," and as, with rosy cheeks, and with a cup of fragrant coffee in his hand, he stands in patent-leather boots, whispering soft nonsense, the butler, white in waistcoat and in tie, most respectfully interrupts it to inform his lordship that "Mr. Will-o'-the-whisp" has just sent up a strapper from the stable to say that "Harkaway" "has took to shaking, and seems very queer indeed all over!" and accordingly, on the evening of the next day, the poor high-bred animal, with protruding tongue, glaucous eyes dishonoured by a few particles of dust, hollow flank, and outstretched limbs, lies in his stall, stiff and stark, a victim to the unintentional maltreatment and thoughtless mismanagement of his noble master.

We are compelled to pass over a great deal of sensible and useful advice about "how to dress for hunting," "how to eat and drink for hunting." Suffice it to say that Sir Francis advises neatness in dress, with a proper regard to health, moderation in eating, fewer appeals to the flask, and a reduction of the cigar bill: there is also some capital advice about the stable. Upon the subject of shoes he presents some very startling views:

If a mischievous or ignorant clown were to drive a nail through a chronometer, he would only destroy an insensible and inanimate work of art; but when a man of wealth, intelligence, and science—the proprietor of a valuable horse, on whose safe going his comfort and occasionally his life depends—deliberately nails to the poor creature's living, expandable feet four obdurate, inextensible iron shoes, he is really guilty of an act of barbarity and barbarism which would scarcely be expected from a savage, for besides instantly impeding the expansive apparatus of the foot, he effectually stops its growth.

Under this treatment the young horse, by day and by night, not only lives in shoes which, though they may not hurt him very much in the stable, always pinch him "in his utmost need," or rather speed; but, like a Chinese lady, he outgrows his own feet, until, on attaining his full size, it is discovered that his body, which, like that of Dives, his master, has always worn fine clothing, and has fared sumptuously every day, has nothing but a set of colt's feet with contracted heels to carry it.

To prevent, or at least to alleviate, the sufferings acute and chronic just described, Mr. Turner, of Regent-street, introduced the unilateral system of what he called "half-nailing," which consists in affixing the shoe by nails on the outside and round the toe only, leaving the inner side totally unsecured.

By theorists it was, of course, asserted that this arrangement would prove to be defective and inefficient. In practice, however, not only is the contrary the result, but, on nearly thirty years' experience, we are enabled to maintain the apparent paradox that in riding along or across any and every description of country, a shoe, when half-nailed, is more secure than when wholly nailed; in fact, that it is insecure almost in proportion as it is tightly nailed, and secure in proportion as it is loosely nailed.

That the free action of the horse's foot is cramped by the shoes cannot be doubted—just as the best uses of the human foot are curtailed, if not destroyed, by confining it in an almost inflexible casing of leather. It is argued, on the other hand, that if the horse's foot were not so protected it would be cut into pieces by our hard roads; but in Mexico, where the roads are quite as hard, shoes are, we believe, unknown.

A great deal of the latter part of the volume is occupied with anecdotes and reminiscences of that "mighty hunter," Mr. Assheton Smith. The memoir of that gentleman by Sir J. Eardley Wilmot is probably, however, too fresh in the memories of our readers to render it necessary to follow Sir Francis upon that topic. Taking the little volume, however, for what it is—a gossip about horses—it is one of the pleasantest, most amusing, and at the same time most instructive books we have met with for some time. With all who love the horse it is sure to be a prime favourite.

*Letts's Diaries for 1861.* (Letts, Son, and Co.)—The issue of these most valuable diaries is now an event to be expected as regularly as Christmas itself. They have in fact become part of our commercial system, and come as regularly, though more agreeably, than Christmas

bills and quarter-day. To enter into a minute description of publications which are so well known seems quite unnecessary; it is sufficient to observe that the diaries of Messrs. Letts are so fitted to the wants of all classes, that all may be supplied. The commercial man may have a diary in which his engagements and business transactions may be posted with the greatest regularity, and in the printed pages of which he will find a vast amount of information useful in his business; and the fashionable lady may obtain another more suited to her wants, in whose elegant satin-wove pages her engagements may be inscribed, and her goings-out and comings-in registered, with as much regularity as she chooses.

*On the Climate of Worthing: its remedial Influence in Disease, especially of the Lungs.* By WALTER GOODYEAR BARKER, M.B. London, Medical Officer to the Worthing Dispensary, and Member of the British Meteorological Society. (John Churchill. 1860. pp. 86.) A feature in this little work, in our opinion deserving of special commendation, is, that Dr. Barker gives his readers facts as well as theories. The meteorological tables appended to this volume are evidently the result of considerable labour, necessarily spread over no little space of time. These tables are worth volumes of empty declamation on the salubrity of the air, the dryness of the soil, &c. &c. Dr. Barker makes out a very strong case in favour of the very pretty coast-town where he resides. He shows, we think very clearly, that its climate is at least as well adapted to the consumptive patient as many more distant localities whose fame is very much greater. To residents in the metropolis seeking pure air and quiet, whose purse or time is limited, the publication of this modest little volume will prove no small boon.

*Blackwood's Shilling Scribbling Diary.* (James Blackwood.)—A very useful adjunct to the desk of a business man. Precisely what its name imports—a shilling scribbling diary; i.e., a space for each day, and interleaved with blotting-paper.

*Beeton's Christmas Annual for 1860.* (S. O. Beeton.)—We should like this Christmas visitor better if his smell were more savoury. Owing, however, to some disagreeable quality in the printing-ink, we have been compelled to keep him at a respectful distance, for we "nosed him i' the lobby." So far as we have been able to trust ourselves to a close inspection, the "Christmas Annual" contains some agreeable original articles, by pens well known in the lighter walks of literature, and some illustrations by Porch, Macquoid, and other well-known illustrators; and we have no doubt that those who can get over the little olfactory difficulty will find it a very agreeable Christmas companion.

*The Volunteer, Artillery, Engineer, Mounted Rifles, and Rifle Corps, Army Almanac for 1861.* (Houlston and Wright.)—A very useful little almanac, full of information respecting martial matters, in which the volunteers are not forgotten.

*New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology.* By O. S. and L. N. FOWLER. (W. Tweedie. pp. 176.)—A manual of phrenology, intended to enable the reader to make practical application of the principles of the science. The diagnoses given in illustration of the theories are illustrated by more than a hundred engravings, some of which certainly fail of their purpose. That, for example, which is intended to give an idea of Colonel Aaron Burr, the celebrated American statesman, orator, who had the reputation of being such an attractive man with the softer sex, serves rather to give the notion of a repulsive ruffian; whilst the illustration intended to exemplify strong motherly affection is positively disgusting.

*The Two Thousand Confessors of Sixteen Hundred and Sixty-two.* By THOMAS COLEMAN, author of "Memorials of the Independent Churches in Northamptonshire," "The Redeemer's Final Triumph," &c., &c. (John Snow. 1860. pp. 204.)—This is a painstaking little work, descriptive of a notable passage in English history. It is a passage, too, upon which the most rigid censor of his fellows may look with pride and admiration. Two thousand ministers of the English Church abandoned all their worldly prospects for conscience sake. Mr. Coleman writes earnestly and carefully; there is, however, an occasional heaviness in his style, and a somewhat monotonous sameness in his descriptions of historical scenes and personages.

We have also received: *Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part XXII. (Routledge.)—*Works on National Defence.* By Col. Shafto Adair. Parts I., II., III. (James Ridgway.)—*Medals of the British Army.* By Thomas Carter. Part V. (Groombridge.)

#### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

MESSRS. BELL AND DALDY have published a very beautiful edition of Shakespeare's "Tempest," illustrated by Birket Foster, Gustave Doré, Frederick Skill, Alfred Slader, and Gustave Janet. As an ornament for the drawing-room or library table it is worthy of commendation. The five illustrations by Gustave Doré are unquestionably the best. In that which represents the deck of the King's Ship during the Storm, all the wild force of the dreadful war of the elements is rendered with a fidelity such as few besides this powerful draughtsman could hope to attain. The wave-washed deck, the yeasty crests of the billows as they dash over the bulwarks of the storm-tost vessel, the play of the lightning around the mast, and the awe-struck group in the centre, each one of whom would (in the words of Gonzalo) "give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground," are all given with equal fidelity and force. The realisation of the foul witch "Sycorax" and of Caliban, by the same artist, are both exceedingly characteristic. Of the five illustrations by Mr. Birket Foster, we certainly prefer the title-page, which represents the tempest-tost vessel of the King in the upper part, and the fairy dance of "Come unto these yellow sands" in the lower compartment. The style of this illustration is freer and more natural, and not so much tending to mannerism as the majority of Mr. Foster's works for some time past. There are five illustrations by Gustave Janet, but the style is far from pleasant to us. There is an utter absence of reality about the work of this artist. He is too finical, too fond of dressing up his subjects like dolls, and the costumes and smooth air of smugness in which he invests Ferdinand and Miranda in the desert island, come very close to the absurd.

Mr. Skill's two illustrations are more vigorous, and consequently better. Mr. Slader's single illustration is so like a weak specimen of the Birket Foster, that one hardly knows the difference.

Messrs. Day and Son have issued a very gorgeous illuminated edition of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," the illuminations designed on stone by Owen Jones and Henry Warren, and executed in Messrs. Day's best style. To those who admire these modern imitations of the ancient art of illumination this sumptuous volume may be confidently recommended. It is as near to the real thing itself, without being the real thing, as it would be possible to be. In our apprehension, however, the chief value of the old illuminations (which was a monastic art) lies in the place which they occupy in the history of painting, and in the historic hints which they supply as to the manners and occupations of mediæval times. Imitations, however faithful, are like imitations of old coins, old china, old carving, scarcely beautiful in themselves, and not genuine after all. As a specimen of what modern art and modern mechanism can do in the way of imitating the costly and laborious works of ancient times, this magnificent volume has its value. Messrs. Owen Jones and Warren have very successfully imitated the ancient *genre* in the designs; and the mechanical part, as executed by the Messrs. Day, is as perfect as it can be.

### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE is in mourning this month: from one end to the other is a sob of deep, sincere, heartfelt sorrow for the death of the late Mr. John Parker, who, both as publisher and controller, exercised such influence over its pages. An eloquent tribute, headed "In Memoriam," does infinite credit both to the writer and to the subject; whilst that favourite contributor "A. K. H. B." adds a postscript to his essay, bearing affectionate tribute to the memory of his publisher and friend. The essay of this contributor, as usual, opens the number. The topic is "Concerning Screws;" and although the whole philosophy of the argument, when reduced to its essence, amounts to no more than this, that no man is perfect, the idea is treated and turned inside out with great ingenuity. "Almost every man," says the essayist, "is what, if he were a horse, would be called a screw. Almost every man is unsound. Indeed, my reader, I might well say that there does not breathe any human being who could satisfactorily pass a thorough examination of his physical and moral nature by a competent inspector."

A great part of the mental work that is done, is done by men who mentally are screws. The practical every-day work of life is done, and respectably done, by very silly, weak, prejudiced people. Mr. Carlyle has stated that the population of Britain consists of "seventeen millions of people, mostly fools." I shall endeavour by-and-by to make some reservation upon the great author's sweeping statement; but here it is enough to remark that even Mr. Carlyle would admit that the very great majority of these seventeen millions get very decently and creditably through the task which God sets them in this world. Let it be admitted that they are not so wise as they should be; yet surely it may be admitted too that they possess that in heart and head which makes them good enough for the rough and homely wear of life. No doubt they blow and occasionally stumble, they sometimes even bite and kick a little; yet somehow they get the coach along. For it is to be remembered that the essential characteristic of a screw is, that, though unsound, it can yet by management be got to go through a great deal of work. The screw is not dead lame, nor only fit for the knacker; it falls far short of the perfection of a horse, but still it is a horse after all, and it can fulfil in some measure a horse's duty. You see, my friend, the moderation of my view. I do not say that men in general are mad, but only that men in general are screws. There is a little twist in their intellectual or moral nature; there is something wanting or something wrong; they are silly, conceited, egotistical, and the like; yet decently equal to the work of this world. By judicious management you may get a great deal of worthy work out of the unsound minds of other men; and out of your own unsound mind. But always remember that you have an imperfect and warped machine to get on with; do not expect too much of it; and be ready to humour it and yield to it a little. Just as a horse which is lame and broken-winded can yet by care and skill be made to get creditably through a wonderful amount of labour; so may a man, low-spirited, foolish, prejudiced, ill-tempered, soured, and wretched, be enabled to turn off a great deal of work for which the world may be the better. A human being who is really very weak and silly, may write many pages which shall do good to his fellow-men, or which shall at the least amuse them.

Some of the best service even is done by the worst screws.

Many of the grandest things ever done by human minds have been done by minds that were incurable screws. Think of the magnificent service done to humankind by James Watt. It is positively impossible to calculate what we all owe to the man that gave us the steam-engine. It is sober truth that the inscription in Westminster Abbey tells, when it speaks of him as among the "best benefactors" of the race. Yet what an unsound organisation that great man had! Mentally, what a screw! Through most of his life he suffered the deepest misery from desperate depression of spirits; he was always fancying that his mind was breaking down: he has himself recorded that he often thought of casting off, by suicide, the unendurable burden of life. And still what work the rickety machine got through! With tearing headaches, with a sunken chest, with the least muscular of limbs, with the most melancholy of temperaments, worried and tormented by piracies of his great inventions, yet doing so much and doing it so nobly, was not James Watt like the lame race-horse that won the Derby? As for Byron, he was unquestionably a very great man; and as a poet, he is in his own school without a rival. Still he was a screw. There was something morbid and unsound about his entire development. In many respects he was extremely silly. It was extremely silly to take pains to represent that he was morally much worse than he really was. . . . Wordsworth was a screw. Though one of the greatest of poets, he was dreadfully twisted by inordinate egotism and vanity: the result partly of original constitution, and partly of living a great deal too much alone in that damp and misty lake country. He was like a spavined horse. Coleridge, again, was a jibber. He never would pull in the team of life. There is something unsound in the mind of the man who fancies that because he is a genius he need not support his wife and children. Even the sensible and exemplary Southey was a little unsound in the matter of a crotchety temper, needlessly ready to take

offence. He was always quarrelling with his associates in the *Quarterly Review*, with the editor and the publisher. Perhaps you remember how on one occasion he wrought himself up into a fever of wrath with Mr. Murray because that gentleman suggested a subject on which he wished Southey to write for the *Quarterly*, and begged him to put his whole strength to it, the subject being one which was just then of great interest and importance. "Flagrant insolence," exclaimed Southey. "Think of the fellow bidding me put my whole strength to an article in his six-shilling *Review*!" . . . You could not have warranted manly Samuel Johnson sound, on the points of prejudice and bigotry. There was something unsound in that unreasoning hatred of everything Scotch. Rousseau was altogether a screw. He was mentally lame, broken-winded, a shyer, a kicker, a jibber, a biter: he would do anything but run right on and do his duty. Shelley was a notorious screw. I should say, indeed, that his unsoundness passed the limit of practical sanity, and that on certain points he was unquestionably mad. You could not have warranted Keats sound. You could not deny the presence of a little perverse twist even in the noble mind and heart of the great Sir Charles Napier. The great Emperor Napoleon was cracky, if not cracked, on various points. There was unsoundness in his strange belief in his Fate.

"Gryll Grange" (much to the regret, no doubt, of the readers) has come to an end, with a ninefold marriage. Falconer marries Miss Gryll, Lord Curryfin is united to Miss Niphet, and Harry Hedgerow and his friends marry the seven sisters. Dr. Opimian performs the ceremony, and delivers a fitting oration—most piously classical—over a bumper of champagne at the wedding-breakfast. The other contents of the number are fully up to the average.

The *Ecclesiologist* for this month contains, among other interesting papers, a careful antiquarian article on Innisclochan and other Island Churches in Ireland. The paper on the recent spoliation of Hexham Abbey Church, written after a visit to that now irreparably desecrated fabric, confirms all that we have said on the subject; though reproof is here administered with a very gentle, not to say tame hand. The long article entitled "Continental Progress," the result of an extended tour on the Continent, contains a valuable and interesting detailed summary of recent restorations and church-building at Tournay, Brussels, Aix la Chapelle, Cologne—its cathedral and churches (at great length),—at Altenberg, and elsewhere on the Rhine, at Coblenz, Meutz, Worms, Spire, Freiburg, Bale, and a score of other ancient and venerable cities in Switzerland, Italy, and France. An article significantly headed "Requiescant in Pace" draws attention pertinently enough to the ironical meaning that phrase has for the mighty dead who lie in Westminster's famed and far too coveted mausoleum:

If "that which hath been is that which shall be" without amendment; if the sepulchral capacity of this church is still to be deemed inexhaustible, in spite of repeated and painful demonstration of the contrary; then abundant evidence shows, that a "narrow bed for ever" in St. Peter's Abbey is far from final; and that the mortal relics thereto consigned (as being those the nation most desires to guard with reverential care) are the surest to meet eventually with unseemly, if not reckless disturbance. The simple fact to which we would draw attention is, that the Abbey, regarded as a sepulchral chamber—vast as it is—is full to overflowing; and that no fresh interment takes place of statesman or warrior, poet, engineer, or physiologist, without the preliminary disinterment—partial, or complete—of some one else. When not long since the body of Hunter was translated thither, that of an earlier genius (Ben Jonson's it was supposed) had to make way; and human remains were exhumed, the skull was banded about among bystanders, that other human remains might succeed to, or at least partake, the precarious tenancy! Yet the spot selected on this occasion, the north aisle of the nave, is no doubt a comparatively unfrequented situation; and as such was expressly chosen by the authorities. So again: a loculus was prepared for our great engineer, at the expense of a prior occupant. Whose bones were those—whose mouldering, broken-up, coffin was that—we saw thrown out in fragments at the verge of Stephenson's grave? Who shall say how distinguished, how holy, how revered, how beloved, was once that forgotten and disregarded man? How his friends and admiring contemporaries looked mournfully into the yet unfilled chasm; but took some comfort from the thought, that at least beneath the Abbey roof it would be undespoiled and safe, until the resurrection morn! But no, a later worthy (most worthy we believe he was) needed the space, and the first must yield. Thus we, in the same hope which actuated those elder mourners—a mistaken hope, as the result has proved—repeat their deed. Are not we mistaken too? Will not those we similarly intend to honour be in due course as unscrupulously dishonoured? Have the new comers in the great mausoleum, Macaulay and Dundonald, Barry and Hunter, better security than their predecessors of retaining a last resting-place there? As we have said, unless the now revolting practice of burying in the Abbey is relinquished, we fear not. The ground is full; and every fresh deposit, however dignified by ceremonial, or accomplished with sacred minstrelsy, must necessarily dislodge some inmate, the sanctity of whose grave is set at naught, that the modern claimant of such temporary shelter may find room. Is this system to go on? or shall reverence for the dead, regard to public decency, and even sanitary considerations, be allowed their just weight, and cause the scandal to cease? In the very interest of the children of fame passing from among us, it is imperatively necessary to close—not, perhaps, the Abbey portals against the obsequies, nor the Abbey aisles against their monuments—but its too thickly peopled soil against their sepulture.

The *Art Journal* has an engraving by Sharpe, after Delaroche's last sketch, "Napoleon Musing on the Rock of St. Helena;" another by Stocks, after Turner's wonderfully imaginative creation, "Apollo Killing the Python;" and, in sculpture, a very careful and pretty transcript by R. A. Artlett, from Mrs. Thornycroft's pretty conception of a "Cradle"—a child sitting in a nautilus shell. Among the literary contents we have Part II. of "Una Gondola, Signor?" in which the well-worn theme, Venice, is expatiated on, and a tendency shown to revert to earlier schools of criticism, in defiant contradiction to, and scorn of, Mr. Ruskin's teachings. Mr. Dafforne's series of papers on "British Artists" is continued by one on Sir Joshua Reynolds, illustrated by a series of cuts from certain well-known pictures. Of "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," we have another instalment; and a final one of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Tour in South Wales," with its interesting and beautifully-executed illustrations.



From a short notice of the alterations now in progress at the National Gallery we take the following:

The alterations will extend over 170 feet, and of a variety of improvements the principal gain to the National Gallery will be a new room, 75 feet by 31, to be called the Italian Room, as being intended to receive the principal pictures of the Italian schools. Beneath this large room will extend a new sculpture-room for the Royal Academy, which must necessarily, like the old sculpture-room, be lighted by side windows. But the old sculpture-room will still be utilised, and, of the two, will afford much the more desirable situation for the exhibition of the smaller sculptural contributions, as it will be lighted from the top. The stairs which will lead from the hall of the Gallery to the rooms will be carried more to the left than the old stairs, an entrance from the new stairs being made through the two smaller rooms, which were on the left of the visitor at the top of the stairs; the old passage being added in augmentation of the right-hand room. By this arrangement the left-hand room—35 feet by 19—becomes a passage, or thoroughfare room, leading into the room on the right hand (which is increased to 35 feet in length, by 31 in width), and at the extremity, to the first of the three large rooms, with which the room on the right of the entrance will also communicate. The East, Centre, and West Rooms remain as they were. When these alterations were first spoken of, it was understood that portions of the vestibules of the National Gallery and the Royal Academy were to contribute space to the improvements. It is a section, amounting to the half of this space, that gives the site for the new Sculpture Room, and above this, for the new Italian Room of the National Gallery—of course the northern or backward section, including the space occupied by the former stairs, with the stick and umbrella department, and so traversing both vestibules. The new Italian gallery will be entered from the right-hand room at the top of the stairs, and in length it will exceed the West or largest of the

old rooms, by 17 feet, the latter being only 58 feet in length. According to the old arrangements the space occupied by the rooms was seen at once by the visitor, but in this improved form the dispositions will convey suggestions of a space much greater than the reality.

Mr. Pennethorne furnishes the design for these somewhat ingenious botchings and adaptations to the purpose for which it was built of a building singularly wasteful of space. It can, however, prove but a temporary makeshift at the best, though costing an outlay of 15,000*l*. Mr. W. Cubitt is the builder; his men are at work night and day. The alterations are to be completed in sufficient time to allow the Academy to open its exhibition at the usual time in May. Mr. Wornum is superintending the re-hanging of the pictures in the Gallery.

The *Dublin University Magazine* does not contain anything of general interest.—In the *Eclectic*, the most readable article is one which gives a dialogue between a foreigner and a learned Chinese, in which the latter enters very fully into the peculiarities of his religious belief.—*Bentley's Miscellany* has an article on "Table-Turning and Spirit-Rapping," based on M. Louis Figuier's "Histoire du Merveilleux dans les Temps Modernes."

We have also received: *The Levant Quarterly Review*.—*The National Magazine*.—*Good News*.—*Weldon's Register*.—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys*.—*The Ladies' Companion*.—*Recreative Science*.—*The Leisure Hour*.—*The Englishwoman's Journal*.—*The Technologist*.—*The Companion for Youth*, &c. &c.

## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*A Tractate on Language. With Observations on the French Tongue, Eastern Tongues and Times, and Chapters on literal Symbols, Philology and Letters, Figures of Speech, Rhyme, Time, and Longevity.* By GORDON WILLOUGHBY JAMES GYLL, Esq., of Wraysbury, Bucks, Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Second edition, augmented and revised. London: published for the Author by Henry G. Bohn. 1860. pp. 388.

"TO," writes the author of this somewhat bulky tractate, "is the past tense of the Gothic verb *taujan*, 'to do,' says H. Tooke, which proves its identity. If this be admitted by those puny intellects and contrary heads, who have exposed in reviews their perversity and crass obstinacy in denying it, by asking what does all this mean?" This not very grammatical vituperation reminds us somewhat of the "God confound your theory of the impersonal verbs," uttered by another angry philologist. Our obstinacy and perversity may be crass; but, nevertheless, we do entertain doubts as to the fact "that *to* is no other than the very verb *do*," as also we do that "*mulo perspicacior*" means "more obstinate than a mule," which we submit may be rather more correctly translated by "more clear-headed than a donkey."

Readers of the *Critic* will probably by this time have recognised the "prentice-hand" of that eminent etymologist, Mr. Gordon Gyll, a gentleman with whom we had a short controversy last year touching certain peculiar views which he appeared to us to entertain on language. Mr. Gordon Gyll is particularly hard on "shallow censurers—newspaper critics;" but, as he mentions our contemporary the *Saturday Review* by name, we need not take his vituperation to ourselves. We are sorry to be forced to add that this book, though it has grown in bulk—its size has been increased from 265 to 388 pages—has not grown in value, and that the crudities and blunders which we censured in the first edition are as numerous as ever. Why Mr. Gyll should have chosen to write on language, we know not; except that another of that ilk, the "learned Hebraist Dr. Gyll," has done so before him. Probably it is to the circumstance that Dr. Gyll was a Hebrew scholar that we are indebted to his namesake still retaining the absurd and now utterly exploded theory, that "Greek is mediately derived from Hebrew, and Latin is semi-Greek, or, in other words, an Æolian dialect of it." That Greek is derived either mediately or immediately from Hebrew, is an idea which we should think no one living philologist of note can possibly entertain. It has vanished for ever, as completely as has the theory that the sun goes round the earth, or that the moon is made of green cheese.

The following extract probably embodies as much nonsense as can well be contained in the same number of lines:

It is generally, though not universally admitted, that all languages were originally one, and that they proceeded from that one which Adam spoke in Paradise, given to him for all necessary purposes, and transmitted purely to his descendants, one of whom was Noah in the tenth descent, whose son Japhet peopled the western world; while Shem, probably the eldest born as first mentioned in Scripture, and from whom Abraham descended also in the tenth degree, so to our Saviour according to the flesh, who derives in lineal succession, being the sixty-first deduced from Adam who was the Son of God.

How far the language of the first man, and Eve his wife (not created like him, but who was a development from him as a child from its mother), subsequently spoken without even a dialect, was affected by the confusion of tongues can never be determined, but some learned in these questions, as Bryant, thought the confusion a partial event, while Socrates, the Christian divine, surmised that the lingual subdivisions consequent upon it diverged into seventy-two varieties, from which arose all future speech.

There is little or nothing to lead the philologist to believe that "all languages were originally one," while there is a vast deal to lead them to conclude that they never were so. We recommend to Mr. Gyll's attention an elementary work on "the origin of language," written by one of the masters of Harrow, and recently published by Mr. Murray. The "mere routiners fresh from college," of whom Mr. Gyll speaks, will, we are afraid, again have food for unkindly laughter. Taylor, the water-poet, writes:

And reading but from possum to posset,  
There I was mired, and could no further get.

Mr. Gyll, like the water-poet, seems to us to have been "mired," or "gravelled," in the earliest accident of language.

Having premised that Mr. Gyll's theories on the origin of language appear to us radically rotten, we will now proceed to indicate some few out of the many philological absurdities which a glance at this book shows us that it can furnish. We would advise Mr. Gyll to preserve equanimity by recollecting that the younger Scaliger once called St. Jerome an ass.

"The etymology" [of *Galatæ*], says Mr. Gyll, "may be γαλακ, *lac*, milk, and the Arabic *hiat*, life, implying a pastoral life." This is pretty good; but the following suggestion is still better. "Tenses are an earlier development of language than traceable composition, as *amabo* may be *ama*, βάω βαίνω, βάω which is the Hebrew *bô*." This *bô* certainly can only be cried to a goose. We think that the turfmen who converted Lord Eglintoun's horse *Lampreoles* into "Lamb and Pickles" gave quite as good a guess at the composition of the Greek proper name as does Mr. Gyll of the Latin future.

We have collected some few other derivations or compositions almost at haphazard from these pages, which remind us more or less of the remark made by some one or other that philologists were like wet-nurses, because they both see likenesses in their bantlings, literary or human, which nobody else can.

1. The Greek ablative (writes Mr. Gyll) is perhaps derived from the Chinese. The Greeks have as yet got no ablative; and therefore we are not prepared to affirm that they will not contract this loan from the Chinese. We should imagine, however, that the transaction will take place somewhere about the Greek calends, and not before.

2. "Hannibal," from "Baal," means "Lord John, or rather Jones." This at least shows that this much-despised family name is of considerable antiquity.

3. "The word *vapulo* derives from ἀπολ-λυω (*sic*)—*perco*; and it means also *doleo*—*ploro*." We now see that the Eastbourne school-master who flogged his pupil to death was etymologically, if not legally and morally, in the right. To be beaten means (in Latin) "to be put to death;" though we rather fancy that the Greek verb is active.

4. Δημητῆρ is compounded of the Chaldaic *da*, which means "the," and the Greek μητῆρ, and means "the mother." This theory has at all events the merit of uniting the Indo-European and the Semitic languages, and certainly points to the theory that all languages were originally one.

5. "London" is 'Llan Dian,' temple of Diana, as I have read." Mr. Gyll still opines that the line

Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos

is Virgil's; although we previously pointed out to him that it was to be found in Juvenal, Sat. viii. 107. Mr. Gyll, however, does greater injustice to the Mantuan bard than in fathering on him a line which is not his own, as in page 291, he is made to make a false quantity by writing

Capitoli immobile saxum.

Horace, however keeps his countrymen company in page 31, where we have

*Dum loquimur, fugit invida  
Ætas.*

It is curious to note how in simple words our etymologist goes out of his way to hug an absurdity; thus, "bear" he derives from *përo*, *pir-inn*. Surely the German *bär* (with which possibly is connected the Greek *βῆρ*) is the simple, straightforward explanation.

Mr. Gyll thinks it "a grammatical loss" that we do not still make use of such phrases as "He was extreme vain," "He said positive he would not write," &c. Those persons who wish to see his argument will find it in page 126.

On the whole, we cannot sum up Mr. Gyll's qualifications to be considered a good philologist better than by quoting the Homeric

*πᾶλλ' ἠπίστατο ἔργα, κακῶς δ' ἠπίστατο πάντα;*

i.e., he knows a good many odd incoherent theories and facts about language, but he knows them all very incorrectly.

*Greek Syntax, with a Rationale of the Constructions.* By JAMES CLYDE, LL.D., Dollar Institution, author of "Romaine and Modern Greek Compared with one another, and with Ancient Greek." Prefatory Notice by JOHN S. BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. Second Edition. (Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1860. pp. 221.)—We are glad to see that this admirable little treatise on Greek Syntax by Mr. Clyde, of the Dollar Institution, has reached a second edition. The author is not only a scholar, and a ripe and good one, but also a very successful teacher, who, by long experience, has learned the weak points of his pupils—where help is absolutely necessary, and where it is as absolutely superfluous. It is still the fashion for a certain class of English schoolmasters to turn up their noses at classical works written by Scotchmen—a fashion which we are happy to say is diminishing day by day; but Mr. Clyde's little volume may challenge comparison with any similar work which we have yet seen. How vastly superior it is to the syntax used in our greatest public school, Eton, any one may convince himself by comparing the two books. The contents are very well arranged, and the explanations are based on true and philosophical principles of philology.

THE NAMES of Provost Webster, Sir A. Leith Hay, the Solicitor-General, and Sir James Ferguson, M.P., are mentioned as likely to be brought forward for the Rectorship of the University of Aberdeen.

The Head-Mastership of Bewdley Free Grammar School is vacant.

The Masterships of the Standish Free Grammar School (near Wigan) are vacant.

On its being made known that there was a debt of 120*l.* pressing on the funds of the Old Schools of Cambridge, a gentleman made an offer to the secretary that, if eleven more would come forward, he would join them in contributing 10*l.* each to pay off the debt at once.

The *Cambridge Chronicle* says: "We understand that at the annual meeting of the subscribers of the Cambridge Board of Education, to be held on Thursday next, a proposition will be brought forward to make a considerable grant towards the permanent establishment of the Training College at Peterborough."

The Council of University College, London, at their session on Saturday last, received notice that a fund of about 150*l.* had been raised by pupils, former and present, of the junior school, for instituting a perpetual annual book prize, to be awarded to the best mathematician in the school, and to be called the Cook prize, in commemoration of the respect and gratitude entertained by the subscribers for the late Rev. William Cook, deceased, who, for twenty-one years, had been the head mathematical master in the school. The council directed that the offer of Mr. Martin Tucker Smith, M.P., to confer a nomination to an appointment in the Madras army on a student of the college, to be recommended by the council, should be communicated to all the students of the college, and their parents and guardians. On the recommendation of the examiners, Professor Jenner, M.D., Professor Sharpe, M.D., and Professor Walshe, M.D., the Filler Exhibition of 30*l.* for proficiency in pathological anatomy, was awarded to Mr. Henry Charlton Bastian, of Falmouth.

A gentleman of great experience as an inspector of schools, and who has recently been visiting some of the parishes in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare, has addressed a letter to Mr. R. A. Kinglake, one of the magistrates for that division of Somersetshire, on the subject of schools for farmers' sons. The writer says: "The middle classes in this, as well as other districts, are more uncared for than the poor or the independent. Their parents as yet do not feel the vast importance of the matter, and the high prices of the present moment are to them a powerful argument that with their present mental acquirements they can gain money and save money. They never think, reason, or argue on the beneficial influences of a sound education—no, nor even of its pecuniary advantages. Among a hundred farmers' sons I cannot find one scarcely who knows the nature of the soil he cultivates, what will improve it, or what are the best materials to mingle therewith. They do as their forefathers did, and what they do they do without a reason. This ought not to be, to say nothing of morals, nothing of that high feeling which would make them useful members of civilised society, capable of well filling the sacred trusts of home life, public life, political life. One year or two of boarding-school education, after a miserable drilling by a village schoolmaster, is all that now around here for miles is granted to the middle classes. If you could influence your brother magistrates to take up this matter, and to provide a school—say in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare—there to give a solid, useful education, teaching agriculture not only by chemistry, but by taking some 20 or 30 acres of ground, it would be an inestimable benefit. The arrangements should be so conducted as to average in cost from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Such a school would not

only be a blessing to society, but would in a short time be self-supporting, and serve, moreover, as a stimulus for the formation of similar institutions in the county. No time is to be lost if we mean to keep the farmers in their proper place, and prevent their being overtaken and distanced by other classes."

OXFORD.—Mr. W. G. Church, of University College, has been appointed to the office of Lee's Reader in Anatomy, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rolleston (now Linacre Professor). Mr. Church obtained a first-class in Natural Science at the Easter Examination of the present year.

Mr. W. H. Simcox, of Marlborough College, and Mr. M. W. Ridley, of Harrow School, have been elected Scholars of Balliol College. At the same time Mr. W. Addis, of Glasgow University, late of Merchiston Castle School, was nominated to the Warner Exhibition.

The election of a Boden Professor of Sanscrit, in the room of the late Professor Wilson, commenced yesterday (Friday). The contest was between Professor Max Müller and Mr. Monier Williams. Each candidate numbered many distinguished individuals amongst his supporters.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has presented the sum of 100*l.* to the Union Debating Society, of which he has been for the last year an honorary member; and his Royal Highness has also given a cup, value 100*l.*, to be shot for by the University Rifle Corps in the current term. The shooting will probably take place during the ensuing week.

CAMBRIDGE.—A meeting of the Cambridge University Commissioners was held at 6, Adelphi-terrace, on Tuesday last. The commissioners present were the Bishop of Chester, the Right. Hon. Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Sir Sawrence Peel, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, and the Rev. Dr. Vaughan.

The Carus prize for undergraduates has been adjudged to R. C. W. Raban, Emmanuel, and R. Sinker, Trinity, æq.

The Rev. Henry Arthur Morgan, M.A., has been transferred from a Ley to a Foundation Fellowship. The Ley Fellowship will not be filled up, but will, in accordance with the new statutes, be converted into Scholarships, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Tutor, Jesus College.

The Council of the Senate, having taken into consideration the provisions of the statute for the appointment of Boards of Studies, which was sanctioned by order of her Majesty in Council, August 27, 1860, have issued their resolutions thereon, of which the following is the substance: That there be boards of the following studies—Theological, legal, medical, mathematical, classical, moral sciences, natural sciences, and Oriental. Each of these boards to meet at least once in every year to consider the state of the studies of their respective sciences; and, when it appears to them advisable, to lay before the Vice-Chancellor a report, to be by him published to the University.

A sum amounting to about 1920*l.*, Three per Cent. Consols, having been accepted by the University for the purpose of founding an annual prize, consisting of the interest of the above-mentioned fund, to be called the Le Bas Prize, for the best English Essay on a subject of General Literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire: the Examiners give notice that the subject for the present year is "The History of Greek Learning in England from the earliest times to the end of the reign of James I." Candidates for the prize must be graduates of the University who are not of more than three years' standing from their first degrees when the essays are sent in. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor before the end of the Easter Term 1861, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and inclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college. The successful candidate is required to publish the essay at his own expense.—L. NEVILLE, Vice-Chancellor; CHURCHILL BABINGTON; EDWARD H. PEROWNE.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—It requires some extraordinary influence in the weather to draw even staunch supporters of the lyric drama far from the domestic hearth. The "Marriage of Georgette" can, at best, be but slightly magnetic, and as the "Night Dancers" have tripped it for a considerable time their attractions have waned. Both, therefore, will henceforth be shelved for Balfe's new opera, "The Bravo's Bride," brought out on Thursday. A full notice of this will appear next week.

EXETER HALL.—Handel's "Solomon," selected by the Sacred Harmonic Society to inaugurate their twenty-ninth anniversary, was, on Friday the 30th ult., magnificently performed. This oratorio, though seemingly a favourite with the "Sacreds," has never held a very lofty position among the colossal writings of "the mighty master." But as no work of Handel's can be devoid of beauty and greatness, "Solomon" will be found to possess a considerable amount of both. On the other hand, it will cost no effort to discover in the libretto much that is mean and prosaic. Lovers are made to talk mawkish sentiment, and to tickle the ears of the audience with pretty singsong. Handel, it is well known, had to deplore the feebleness of his poetical coadjutors, and hence in the present day we find the pruner has so cut and scarified the book that more than a third part of it is passed over in silence. The vital portion of the oratorio is claimed by the choruses, several of which, for grandeur of conception, gorgeous colouring, and sustained power, may vie successfully with others that have been stamped with the die of immortality by the same coiner. For instance, the double chorus at the outset, "Your harps and cymbals sound"—the fugue that follows, abounding in extraordinary and beautiful chromatic passages, "With pious hearts"—the strikingly accentuated and thrilling "May no rash intruder"—the martial "Now a different measure try"—



and the final chorus, declaiming the durability of good and evil names, "The name of the wicked." "Solomon" is scant in melodies that are heard apart from the oratorio itself; "What though I trace," and "With thee, the unshelter'd moor" being almost the only selections that find a way into mixed programmes. "Can I see my infant gored" is a dramatic appeal that would be extremely ineffective out of its position in the oratorio. Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, to whom this recit. and air was assigned on Friday, produced considerable sensation, which ought to have subsided without a noisy demonstration for rehearsing. Clamour, however, overruled the printed request of the executive. Nor was this the only instance in which the wholesome law against encores became a dead letter. Mr. Montem Smith impersonated the High Priest, but the air, "See the tall palm," is too severe a tax upon a voice not over flexible. The other soloists were Mme. Sainton-Dolby, the *Solomon* of the evening, Miss Banks, the *Queen*, and Mr. Thomas, the *Levite*, of whom it may be sufficient to state that they paid great attention to the pieces entrusted, whether great or small.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The leading feature of the fifth winter concert at Sydenham was the G minor Symphony of Mozart, one which, according to tradition, the composer looked upon with peculiar liking. Its grace and beauty sufficiently account for this. G minor stands enrolled as one of the three symphonies produced in the same year; the others being the melodious E flat, and the stately "Jupiter." They have no connection in common, except their perfection as works of art, and their consummate beauty as inspirations of genius. The absence of boisterous instruments in the G minor serves to make it popular with an audience to whom loudness is physically oppressive. The minuet and trio were on Saturday most delicately given, and the last movement, one of those instances of genius and inspiration of which the world has but a few specimens, came out with gorgeous potency. A capriccio brillante for a grand orchestra was introduced, to exhibit the Russian composer, Glinka, in a new phase. Mme. Rudersdorf, the only solo singer, signalled herself in a recit. and air from "Fidelio" (act i., scene 6), known as "A qual furor te condurra," but sung to German words, and in the comic "Il Bacio," composed by Sig. Ardit, and first made public by Piccolomini. Two glees and a part song were scattered about the programme, to be executed by the Orpheus Glee Union. Mr. Cusins's attempt to set Longfellow's words, "Daybreak," for voices, is a very infelicitous one. The Orpheans must in future pay closer attention to the character of the pieces selected for large areas, or they may probably, sooner than they expect, find that "The hunt is up."

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—With such a glorious trio of composers as the names of Dussek, Spohr, and Weber suggest, any one may readily and with reason conclude that the fourth concert of the Monday Popular series was a great success. In point of attendance, the case was otherwise.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

**THE "School for Scandal"** has been once more revived at the Haymarket Theatre. At the same theatre, Miss Rose Howard, an American actress, has made her first appearance in the piece called "Jenny Lind at Last." Miss Howard's venture may be pronounced successful.

Mr. Sims Reeves has temporarily retired from his professional duties, and the reason alleged is the recent death of his father. Mr. George Perren has been engaged as first tenor at Her Majesty's Theatre.

On Wednesday night a great ball was held at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College. About eight hundred persons were present.

The play selected by the Westminster scholars for performance this year is the "Trinummus" of Plautus, which will be given on Friday, December 14; Tuesday, December 18; Thursday, December 20; with the addition of a Prologue and Epilogue on the last two nights.

It is stated that Herr Molique, dissatisfied with the remuneration offered him for his services at the Norwich Festival, has returned the 50*l.* tendered to him, with a request that it be presented to the charitable fund on behalf of which the festival was instituted.

The Royal theatricals have now commenced at Windsor Castle. The *Era* says: "The theatre has been enlarged and improved by the erection of a roof over the stage, which had an admirable acoustic effect. It was adorned with an elegant new proscenium, painted and built by Mr. Grieve, who added a new crimson velvet curtain. The performances appeared to give great satisfaction, to judge from the frequent laughter and applause. Mr. Donne took the chair at the supper, and, in giving the three toasts of the evening—'Her Majesty the Queen,' 'The Prince Consort,' 'The Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family at home and abroad,'—took occasion to enlarge, with considerable good taste and tact, on the constant and enlightened patronage those illustrious persons had bestowed on the drama and its professors. Mr. Donne was particularly felicitous in his observations when giving the 'Prince of Wales,' who, he remarked, was not only a kind and steady patron of actors, but himself an admirable actor, as he had shown in the difficult parts he had so lately sustained in Canada and America, where he had proved himself an English Walking Gentleman of the truest and noblest description. The toasts were drunk with enthusiasm. In the course of the evening, Mr. Donne received a command from her Majesty to express to the artists her gracious approval of their efforts, and her admiration of Mr. Grieve's new proscenium."

*Wilkes's New York Spirit of the Times* has the following among its theatrical intelligence: "Tom Taylor's new tragedy of 'The Fool's Revenge,' recently produced at Philadelphia by Edwin Booth, is merely an amplification or adaptation of the original plot of 'Le Roi s'amuse,' by Victor Hugo."

Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton, according to recent American advices, have been appearing with success at Mobile.

News from Italy announces the success of Miss Whitty at the Opera at Milan. This accomplished English songstress appeared as *Rosina*, in the "Barber of Seville," and her performance is spoken of in terms of high praise by the Milan *Lombardia* and the Milan *Gazetta*.

**THE MAGIC SAILOR.**—At this season of the year, when the wits of the ingenious are set to work to devise fresher and more ingenious toys for the amusement of the younger branches of the community, such an invention as *The Magic Sailor* of Mr. David Prince Miller, the well-known conjuror, is very welcome. This wonderful tar is, to the eyes of the uninitiated, a common place-looking figure enough, composed apparently of nothing but five pieces of card-board loosely jointed together. The closest scrutiny fails to detect the delicate and most ingenious machinery which gives to this apparently very simple toy motion, animation, and almost intelligence. In the hands of the exhibitor, the magic powers of *The Sailor* are at once awakened, for he stands upright upon his feet (a feat of apparent impossibility), and dances a hornpipe with a neatness and precision that is truly wonderful, following the most intricate movements of that complicated step as played upon the piano-forte. Whether this is the result of galvanism, mechanism, or the old force, it is not for us to explain; but Mr. Miller furnishes an explanation and set of directions with each copy of the *Magic Sailor*, so clear and explicit in their nature, that no one can possibly go wrong. Mr. Miller has also invented a *Punch* and a *Clown* upon similar principles, and vends them at a price which is as much a triumph of cheapness as the automata themselves are triumphs of science. We understand also that Mr. Miller (who is, perhaps, known to many of our readers as the author of "The Life of a Showman") is about to give exhibitions in legerdemain at the German Bazaar, Regent-street; and we advise all who admire pure sleight of hand, without mechanism or humbug of any kind, to go and see him. Mr. Miller and his clever daughter also attend private parties for moderate remuneration, and will exhibit the secrets of *clairvoyance* in the most complete manner, at the same time explaining the trick whereby that piece of humbug is effected.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

##### THE PUGIN MEMORIAL.

**IT IS VERY NATURAL** that a so-called architect of the calibre of "Professor" Donaldson should entertain a lasting grudge against a genuine and enthusiastic artist such as Pugin. It would have been quite allowable in him to have declined the invitation to join the committee to do honour to the memory of a man who, more than any other, had exposed the paltry shams and intrinsic hideousness of that pseudo-classic architecture in which the Professor was nurtured, and by pompous talk about which he has contrived to push himself forward in the world. But a simple refusal to join in the movement did not serve a pompous professor's turn. He must write a long bouncing letter accusing a deceased artist of "sectarianism," "narrow-mindedness," "intolerance," "contempt of classic architecture" (i.e., of Donaldsonian architecture), objecting to any special study of *medieval* architecture, and referring of course to "my writings and lectures." Mr. Beresford Hope and the secretaries to the Pugin Memorial Committee have done this ostentatious busybody too much honour by condescending to notice his tirade; are, in fact, playing into his hands. It is just this extrinsic importance which a man of no real intrinsic importance is eager for; one who has never executed a first-class building, even of the pseudo-classic sort; who has never produced a good architectural book or essay—though many laboured, pretentious make-believes at learned dissertations, full of sound, and signifying nothing. Certainly, if one wanted a contrast to Pugin—a man who forgot self in his art, a gifted and eloquent writer, a man of the most varied and graceful *real* (not show) accomplishments, the discoverer of forgotten principles, the founder of a new school of architecture and of architectural criticism—you could hardly find a more complete antithesis than in Professor T. L. Donaldson: the lingering representative of the school of Soane, whose one talent in the world, perhaps, has been that of *pushing*; his career a long-continued bustling effort to persuade the world that he is somebody—the faculty of being one having been denied by nature. Professor Donaldson's reputation will cease the very moment he is not here to keep it warm. Pugin's is safe against the detraction of a hundred Donaldsons. A big drum gives out but a hollow empty noise at the best, exhilarating and convincing nobody, though annoying and wearying many. The present exhibition of bad taste, by the way, reminds of the very unseemly part this crammer of the Palmerstonian memory took last year in opposition to a living architect, Mr. Scott, in the matter of the Foreign Office.

No memorial to Pugin, let us add, can be so fitting as the proposed one of an architectural Travelling Studentship for the study of English Gothic. His own words, nearly a quarter of a century ago, point to it as a shape in which he would have well loved to have had his name remembered. And now, even as much as then, England is the last country in which the architectural student travels in a spirit of earnest study. Foreign Gothic has simply taken the place in the conventional curriculum of Foreign Classic. Now, above all, when "restoration" stalks rampant in its desolating course throughout the land, it has become in the last degree essential that our architects should know something about the buildings, and their local styles, with which they are daily called on to tamper.

THE pictures, drawings, and sketches of D camps, the French painter, whose prosperous career lately came to so untimely an end, are being exhibited in Paris, in the Boulevard des Italiens, prior to their dispersion under the auctioneer's hammer.

That tempting prize to an ambitious young painter, the *Travelling Studentship* of the Academy, is now open to the competition of gold medallists. Competing designs are to be sent in by the 1st March next.

Mr. Crofts is exhibiting at his gallery in Old Bond-street an important picture by Mr. H. O'Neil, painted eleven years ago, "The Death-bed of Mozart—the rehearsal of the Requiem," of which an engraving is being made by Mr. R. Turner, of Newcastle. It is a carefully-painted picture, with elaborately got-up accessories; but hardly carries conviction to the mind. We don't believe in this spruce death-bed scene: the smooth-faced fainting Mozart, with a bright counterpane for his only bedclothes; the smooth-faced wife and her sister with the pretty capribbons; the complacently smiling pupil S ssmayer, and the rest. These cleverly-painted figures come—not from the streets or the workaday world at all, but—from the studio, not to say the band-box.

At the next court of the Painters' Company the expediency will be considered of holding another exhibition of decorative works. That of last summer was sufficiently successful, we should think, so far as exciting emulation among decorators was concerned, and attracting attention to their exertions, to warrant a second. We should hope, however, higher ground will now be taken, and the competition not restricted to merely imitative, or sham, decorations. The decorator's province is a wide and truly artistic one, were decorations attempted which do not simply affect the base and nugatory task of concealment and deception; of making one substance simulate another—plaster, for instance, look like granite or porphyry. The decorator's art requires, more than most, a radical reform; has yet in fact to be revived, to be begun again *de novo* on a legitimate, honest basis. How much room then would there be in its exercise for the exertion not only of practised ingenuity of hand, but of ingenuity of fancy and brain.

In Waagen's "Handbook of the German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools," recently reviewed by us, that delightful book, "The Early Flemish Painters" of Messrs. A. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, is spoken of as the work "of Mr. G. B. Cavalcaselle, the Italian critic on art, and Mr. J. A. Crowe," exactly reversing the order accorded the two in the title-page of their own book. In subsequent frequent references to the same throughout the Handbook, Mr. Crowe's name is dropped altogether, and the book is rechristened "Cavalcaselle's Early Flemish Painters." This treatment of Mr. Crowe struck us at the time as unfair and invidious, and perhaps not undesignedly so. Mr. Crowe now writes from Leipzig confirming our view of the matter. He very justly says that Dr. Waagen "has no right to assume that he knows better than the authors the relative importance of the contributions of each"—as indicated in their own title-page. And he believes his "valued friend and fellow-labourer" to be as unwilling as himself to "take credit for more than his share in the undertaking in question." It would not be amiss for Mr. Cavalcaselle to say as much himself, or silence may be construed into consent.

The first meeting for the season of the Etching Club was held on Tuesday evening last, the 4th inst.

The Wolverhampton School of Design, the closing of which was lately threatened for want of funds, has had a reprieve. It is to be carried on a while longer, at whose risk is not intimated.

Both the Bath and the York Schools of Design lack adequate support, the receipts in each case falling short of the necessary expenditure. A balance of 9*l.* is due to the treasurer of the York School; 40*l.* or 50*l.* are needed to place the Bath School on its legs.

Mr. Robert Stothard, one of the surviving sons of the graceful and poetic designer, proposes getting up, in the spring, an exhibition of his father's works. We wish the project every success, and hope the proper means will be taken to secure it. In London and its neighbourhood alone exist ample materials for such a collective display of the untiring labour, ever-fresh fancy, and graceful feeling which characterise Stothard's lengthened artistic career. We can imagine few exhibitions of the works of an individual artist which would possess more sustained interest. Stothard's day, too, we fancy, is come round again.

The statue at Berlin (from Rauch's model) to Albert Thaer, "founder of German scientific agriculture," was inaugurated on the 5th ult.

Mr. Woolner has in hand a statue of the late George Stephenson, for the Oxford Museum; for which he has already executed a statue of Bacon.

Mr. Joseph Durham's fine bust of General Sabine has been added to the Royal Society's interesting collection of commemorative portraits and busts, by the donation of Mr. Gassiot.

The marble bust by Behnes of the late Dr. Croly, some years since presented to the latter by a public subscription, is, in accordance with the wishes of the eloquent divine himself, to be placed in a conspicuous part of the church with which his name had become identified, St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Within the same august and well-loved precincts Dr. Croly's remains have, by special permission of the Home Secretary, been interred.

Among the recent doings at the Queen's stables at Pimlico, a mythologic piece of sculpture in *alto-relievo* has been put up in the tympanum, as it is called, of the stables. This tympanum is not, as it naturally should be, the ornamental termination of one end of the building, but of a cross gable artificially brought out for the purpose into the centre of one side of it. Above the ugly range of semicircular windows, and the poor monotonous frieze of mechanical ornament in stucco, which has recently been stuck on by way of something æsthetic, now rises, inconsistently enough, a bold piece of sculpture in stone, by Mr. Theed. A brawny, athletic, male figure, in *puris naturalibus* (some slender rag of impossible drapery excepted, by way of sacrifice to the exigencies of decorum), with outstretched arms, seizes by the neck or mane an unharnessed horse on either hand. It is a representation, in short, of "Hercules Taming the Mares of Diomedes," by way of typical allusion to horse-breaking and stable discipline generally.

A statue to Macaulay is to be erected in Trinity College, Cambridge, "as a mark of"—many things. Of course an influential committee and an imposing subscription-list have been formed.

The Dean and Chapter of Ely are restoring Hauxton Church, one of great antiquity. The foundations indicate the chancel to have originally had a semi-circular apse.

Among recent acts of Vandalism, such as are always in progress, may be mentioned with emphatic reprobation one committed under high official auspices in Cambridgeshire—the destruction of the Old Gateway (the only example of its kind in the county) to the churchyard at Burwell. The vicar and churchwardens of the place, the Charity Commissioners, Inclosure Commissioners, and local trustees, all lent a hand, by their sanction or otherwise, to the demolition.

By the death of Sir Charles Barry in May, one of the four seats at the Academic board, which fall to the modest share of the Architects, was vacated. In electing as R.A. in Barry's room Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the only architect-associate before it, the Academy has simply performed its plain duty to the architectural profession, and to one of its most distinguished members. Seldom, in truth, is the Academy reluctant to recognise those in possession of high or official patronage; as the architect of the new Foreign Office may be now said to be. There still remains Mr. A. E. Chalon's place among the Forty to fill up. As a result, also, of recent promotions and deaths, four vacancies (which will be soon five) among the *Associates* have to be made good. One of these should, to preserve due proportions, fall to the lot of an architect; another to that of a sculptor.

The enlargement of the famed and interesting St. Sepulchre's at Northampton, which Mr. G. G. Scott has undertaken—an extension of the church eastward of the present chancel—is now in progress. The friends of this so-called "restoration" of an historical monument which ought to have been left intact, say that "it will in no wise interfere with the original work"—a monstrously absurd and self-contradictory statement, which can only deceive the utterly ignorant and unreflecting. Has not the whole east end of the original chancel to be taken down, for one thing? and will not the entire composition be altered by the bit that is going to be stuck on? The needlessness of this wanton alteration is indicated by the fact that the Round, instead of being used as a nave to the church, is now to fill the sinecure office of an "ante-chapel," or "baptistery." By lending, for mere pelf's sake, the sanction of his name to so questionable a treatment of a venerable monument of art and history, and by stooping to make Italian designs for crotchety Premiers, Mr. Scott is fast losing—perhaps has already lost—that *prestige* which he used to hold among those interested in the Gothic Revival, or attempted Revival.

On Monday last, the 3rd inst., Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold the very remarkable collection of drawings, originals and copies, made between the years 1809-59, by the late Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Smith. These, amounting to several thousand in all, included zoological subjects, ornithological, ethnologic, antiquarian, heraldic, topographic, &c. The whole collection, divided into thirty-six lots, each containing several hundred drawings, realised 228*l.*

On the 27th ult. Messrs. Foster sold some good modern pictures among the effects of Mr. Shepherd, of Ousby House, Regent's-park. Among the principal items were: 34. C. R. Leslie, R.A.—The Nurse and Child; 24 gs. 41. J. Webb, 1855.—Clovell, Devonshire; 29 gs. (Spence.) 42. Linton.—The Grand Canal, Venice; 20 gs. (Spence.) 45. Webb, 1859-60.—Mount Orgueil, Coast of Normandy; 71 gs. (Wyllie.) 46. Elmore, R.A.—The Bouquet; 69 gs. (Fitzpatrick.) 47. E. M. Ward, R.A.—An Episode in the life of Lord Byron; 50 gs. (Colls.) 48. C. R. Leslie, R.A.—The Fond Mother (the well-known picture); 175 gs. 49. J. Phillip, R.A.—Catechising the Independents; 245 gs. (Rought.) 51. T. Creswick, R.A., and W. P. Frith, R.A.—Coming Summer; 310 gs. (Rought.)

To the sale at Paris of M. Solar's remarkable collection of books, which attracted such crowded audiences, succeeded that of his drawings, prints, and illustrated books. These excited quite as much interest and competition. Let us mention a few noticeable items, and the prices they realised: A set of studies, by Palma, jun., done with the pen; 530*l.* 277 drawings for the "Fables" of Lafontaine, by Oudry, which served for the engravings of the edition of 1755-59; 6100*l.* 33 drawings by J. Punt, from the originals of Boucher, for the works of Moli re; 1200*l.* Drawings for the "Confessions" of J. J. Rousseau; 480*l.* Engravings by Goya, Madrid, 1799; 400*l.* "La Tauromachie," by the same artist; 316*l.* Callot's "Saints (male and female) of the Year," proofs before the letter; 401*l.* Van Ostade's complete works, 50 plates, bearing at the bottom notes of the appraiser Guichardot; 2500*l.* "Costumes of all Nations," engravings washed with Indian ink; 550*l.* Vitruvius's "Architecture," Venice, 1735; 400*l.* "Du Cerceau," the first and second volumes of the finest buildings of France, Paris, 1576-79, with the rare plates by Chambard; 630*l.* "Ph bus des D ductiez de la Chasse des Bestes Sauvages," printed in Paris about 1510, with woodcuts; 1250*l.* "Le Miroir de Ph bus," in quarto, Gothic, with woodcuts, 280*l.* "La Meutte et Venerie pour Chevreuil," Nancy, 1655; 430*l.* "Le Livre du Roy Modus," a very fine copy of the first edition, with woodcuts, printed at Chambry in 1486; 3900*l.* Two curiosities of the sixteenth century sold for good prices: a Venetian binding, framed, on which mythological subjects were admirably represented (231*l.*); and a volume of white paper, marked with the bull's head, and covered with a handsome German binding, with clasps and lock in engraved copper (61*l.*). The amount of the day's sale exceeded 32,000*l.*

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

### MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—November 29; Earl Stanhope, Pres., in the chair. A seal of Great Grimsby, and an impression from it, were exhibited by Mr. Carritt. One of Lord Verulam's manuscripts from Gorbamby, a small folio volume, containing a record of the proceedings of the commission in 1648 appointed to treat with Charles I. at New-



port, was, by permission of its noble owner, exhibited by Mr. Bruce. Mr. Lawrence presented to the society's museum the bronze, celt from Wittington, Gloucestershire, exhibited by him at the previous meeting. Nine fac-simile casts of Roman phaleræ were exhibited by Mr. Wylie, and Mr. Franks read a paper by Mr. Wylie on the subject. Phaleræ had a higher significance than had hitherto been assigned them. They were marks of distinction for military service, badges of patrician rank, and guerdons of military valour, worn on occasions of ceremony, and to the Romans of the past what our stars, crosses, and ribbons are to us of today. With one exception, the casts are circular medallions, four and a quarter inches diameter, each filled with a head in bold relief rising from half an inch to one inch and a quarter from the ground, and are executed in the style of the best period of ancient Roman art. Jupiter Ammon, Medusa, Silenus, Bacchanal, and another Bacchanal, are the heads represented, also a woman's head with myrtle, a man's with ivy, and a lion's; and there is one crescent-shaped phalera with the figure of a double-bodied sphynx. The originals are of thin silver, *repoussé*. They were found in the Rhine above Mayence, and are now in the Berlin Museum. The casts of phaleræ were obtained through the kindness of M. Lindenschmidt, Conservator of the Central Museum, Mayence. Mr. Franks drew the attention of the society to that admirable museum, stating that it is formed chiefly of extensive collections of casts from objects of various periods carefully produced in fac-simile, and of the highest value to the student in archaeological science. A communication by the Abbé Cochet on excavations at Étrau, near Dieppe, made in 1859 and 1860, with remarks on Christian sepulture of the Middle Ages, was announced as having been received. An abstract in English of the paper, prepared by the secretary, was by him read to the meeting. Mr. Griffith exhibited a drawing of the Early Norman chancel arch of St. John's Church, Cunnell, Herts, on which he communicated some notes, read by Mr. Franks.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Monday, Dec. 3; Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., C.B., in the chair. Henry Bence Jones, M.D., F.R.S., was elected secretary of the Royal Institution, in the room of the Rev. John Barlow, M.A., F.R.S., resigned, who was elected a manager. The following arrangements for the lectures before Easter 1861, were announced: Six lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle (adapted to a juvenile auditory), by Michael Faraday, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, R.I. Twelve lectures on Fishes, by Richard Owen, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Natural Physiology, R.I. Twelve lectures on Electricity, by John Tyndall, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, R.I. Ten lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, by Dr. Edward Frankland, Esq., F.R.S., Lecturer on Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Geographical.	8j.
	Medical.	8j. Clinical Discussion.
TUES.	Syro-Egyptian.	7j.
	Civil Engineers.	8. Renewed discussion "On Submarine Telegraph Cables."
	Medical and Chirurgical.	8j.
	Zoological.	9.
WED.	Literary Fund.	3.
	Society of Arts.	8. Prof. Leone Levi, "On Italian Commerce and Industries."
	Graphic.	8.
	Microscopical.	8.
	Archæological Association.	8j.
THURS.	Royal Society Club.	6.
	Philological.	8.
	Royal.	8j.
	Antiquaries.	8j.
FRI.	Astronomical.	8.
SAT.	Asiatic.	3.

## MISCELLANEA.

THE Sunderland Town Council, at their fortnightly meeting held last week, came to an important decision with reference to the establishment of a free public library in that place. The Libraries and Museum Committee of the corporation reported the presentation to the town by Mr. Candish of 4000 volumes which formerly belonged to the Sunderland Literary and Philosophical Society, which has recently been dissolved, and recommended the levying of a rate with a view to the maintenance of this valuable collection for the benefit of the inhabitants. A lengthy debate ensued, several councillors opposing the motion on the ground that a public meeting of the ratepayers, held some time ago, had decided against such an assessment, while others suggested that another public meeting should be held before anything final was decided in the matter. Ultimately, however, the motion for levying a rate was carried by a majority of three. The decision has caused considerable dissatisfaction in the town, and measures are being taken by some of the inhabitants to procure its reversal.

The *Lancaster Gazette* says: "Prince Lucien Louis Bonaparte has for some time been engaged in compiling the dialects of this country for some philological purpose. The 'Song of Solomon' was selected by him as the subject for translation. About a twelvemonth ago we solicited, on behalf of his Royal Highness, the assistance of some gentlemen conversant with the dialect of Lancashire north of the Ribble. The task was undertaken, and completed to the satisfaction of the Prince, by Mr. James Phizackerley, master of the Abbeystead School. Mr. Phizackerley prefaces the work with the following short statement of the principles which seem to govern the dialect of the district:—1. The combination of the definite article with the word immediately following it, as, 'trose,' for 'the rose.' 2. The change of the sound of o in 'no' into—l, a, as in 'art,' as 'kna' for 'know.' 3. The first sounded like a in 'ace,' the second like a in 'art,' as 'bain' for 'bone,' 'staän' for 'stone,' &c. 4. A change of a as in 'ace,' into ä, as above—thus 'taste' becomes 'täist,' 'name' 'näim,' &c. 5. The elision of l in such words as 'fault,' 'gold,' 'called,' 'told,' &c., which are pronounced 'faüt,' 'goud,' 'coud,' 'toud,' &c. 6. The substitution of 'o' for 'all,' 'a' (as in 'art') for 'of,' 'yan' for 'one,' 'we' for 'with,' 'e' for 'in,' 'hev' for 'have,' 'hed' for 'had.' Similar alterations occur in many other words, as will be plainly seen in the text. 7. A forcible pronunciation of the letter r at the end of a word. The words 'gave,' 'take,' 'make,' are sometimes sounded 'gav,' 'tak,' 'mak,' but more frequently 'gaiv,' 'täik,' 'mäik,' as they have been rendered in this translation."

A Clonmel reading-room has "flung out" the *Times*, in consequence of its articles on the Irish Brigade. The *Chronicle* of that town says that the members literally kicked the paper across the streets, one of the muddy channels of which received the tattered fragments.

The following letter has been addressed to a contemporary, charging the author of "Self-Help" with plagiarism, or, at least, unacknowledged borrowing:

On a cursory perusal of Mr Smiles's book on "Self-Help," I was haunted by a feeling that I had met with some of the language before, and immediately consulted a volume with which I ought to be somewhat familiar, when I found the following "coincidences":

*Essays on the Formation of Opinions, &c.,*  
1821.

*Self-Help, 1860.*

"It cannot be too deeply impressed on the mind that application is the price to be paid for mental acquisitions, and that it is as absurd to expect them without it as it is to hope for a harvest where we have not sown the seed."—Page 201.

"Application is the only means of securing the end at which they aim; and they may rest assured that all schemes to put them in possession of intellectual treasures without any regular or strenuous efforts on their part, all promises to insinuate learning into their minds at so small an expense of time and labour, that they shall scarcely be sensible of the process, are mere delusions, which can terminate in nothing but mortification and disappointment."—*Ibid.*

"It must also be observed that sustained application is the inevitable price which must be paid for mental acquisitions of all sorts, and it is as futile to expect them without it as to look for a harvest where the seed has not been sown."—Page 262.

"But it will not do: all such labour-saving processes—indeed, all pretended methods of insinuating knowledge into the mind without study and labour—are calculated to prove delusive, and end only in mortification and disappointment."

These borrowed passages are not distinguished by quotation marks, nor are they accompanied by any reference to the source whence they were derived. I thought it had been an understood law in the republic of letters that one author should not borrow from another without scrupulous acknowledgment. There may possibly be some difficulty in determining how far he may use the sentiments and opinions of a preceding writer without any reference when he clothes them anew in his own language; but there can be none in pronouncing that when the *ipsissima verba* are adopted, they should not be incorporated as part of the borrower's own composition; they should be distinguished by the conventional marks of quotation, and, above all, they should be accompanied by a reference to the work from which they have been taken. I should scarcely have troubled you with this communication if the question had been merely a personal one: it is, on the contrary, a matter which concerns both authors and readers in general, and especially authors of any eminence.

THE AUTHOR OF THE "ESSAYS."

[After all, there is not very much in this, either in the original or in the copy. In all probability it may be accounted for by the use of a commonplace book. At any rate, the original is not very original, and we should be loath to suppose that Mr. Smiles would willingly lay himself under an obligation for so little gain.—ED. CRITIC.]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE MUSEUM LIBRARY AND THE READERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—You would be doing many "readers" at the Museum considerable service by pointing out the impropriety of any gentlemen retaining one book, or set of books, day after day, although during several hours they might easily dispense with several works on their desk. Any one who frequents the room for the purposes of study must be aware that at present certain books—such as "Men of the Time" and particular volumes of encyclopædias—are never on the shelves, but are monopolised the entire day by the same gentlemen. It is obvious that this course must be productive of very great inconvenience to others. One day this week, for instance, I required a work which I had sought for on the shelves many times in vain, and was told by the attendant that "Number" So-and-so had got it, and "always had it." The question is, Are these works always in use? And if not, would it not be an act of justice and courtesy to other readers for the holder of it to return it to the shelves, instead of keeping it by his side—securing it, perhaps, on the mere probability that he will require it? Large as the library is, its usefulness must be greatly limited when such a system as this is pursued, and when a literary man may have to make several fruitless journeys to the Museum to consult a work which is lying idly on (perchance) some desultory reader's desk.

I have no doubt that, if you call attention to this real "grievance," it will speedily be removed by the good sense of the readers themselves.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

L. J. J.

Great Portland-street.

## THE TURKISH BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—Any one possessing a Rees's Cyclopædia will find an excellent account of dry and vapour baths and bathing under their respective heads. In England they may with equal or greater propriety be called Russian as Turkish, and imitate the Russian plan, more especially as our climate is nearer to that of Russia. Mr. Tooke, in his "View of Russia," says that they use little or no medicine, but only the sweating bath, which they use, well or ill, once or twice a week; and doubtless to this they greatly owe their longevity, robustness, and little disposition to mortal diseases. "The sudden transition from heat to a rigorous frost hardens the body, and adapts it to all severities of climate, and to every vicissitude of weather—a transition which seems to us dangerous or unnatural merely from the prejudices of a soft and effeminate age." That the common Russian baths have little or no light admitted seems a good suggestion for gaining decorum where several use one room. The warm divisions of Titus's magnificent baths at Rome (and, I think, of Caracalla's) had no openings to admit light; none, at least, have been found. A complete suite of rooms for this purpose will shortly be added to the fine baths at Buxton. I have read that the Esquimaux, living where spontaneous perspiration is impossible from the intense cold, stretch skins over hoops (like a gipsy tent), and, heating it with hot stones, so gain a sweating bath, which is found an absolute necessary, and the best and most general physic.—I am Sir, yours, &c.

Buxton.

# THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

And Trade Register.

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## THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

THE approach of Christmas, with its usual crowd of gift-books in every form, diminishes the number of contributions to literature pure and simple, unsupported by illustrations and attractive "getting-up." The past week, however, can hold its own, as one of literary productiveness, even without reference to the efflux of Christmas books. In biography we have the Journals and Correspondence of the first Lord Auckland, the predecessor of the Lord Auckland of Afghanistan celebrity, and himself a notability of an interesting kind. To the department of historico-social philosophy, which Mr. Buckle has made so popular, Mr. Alexander Alison contributes an elaborate work, the Philosophy and History of Civilisation, and an anonymous, though not unknown author, one equally elaborate, on the Progress of Nations on the principle of National Development; while the new and long-expected work of the sage of Concord, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, will be welcomed by the numerous admirers of a philosopher who knows how to reconcile the dictates of common sense with the higher aspirations of our nature. An illustration, in all senses, of literary biography is Mr. Wise's "Shakespeare, his Birthplace and its Neighbourhood." In the literature of tour and travel we have Mr. Hind's Narrative of the Red River Exploring Expedition, a remarkable contribution to geographical science, and the translation, revised and augmented by the author, of our old friend Kohl's Travels in Canada. In science, we have to chronicle the appearance of Part I. of Brünnow's Spherical Astronomy, in an English translation executed by the eminent mathematician, Mr. Main. Among new editions, this week unusually scanty, the appearance already of a second of Marksman's "Dead Shot," and of a splendidly illustrated one of old Quarles's quaint Emblems, is interesting.

The current number of *Fraser* contains a very interesting article, "In Memoriam," devoted to a sketch more of the character than of the career of the late Mr. John William Parker, junior, of West Strand. Those who associate publishing success with mere talents for business (valuable as they are) will be surprised to find, from the paper in *Fraser*, that to the ordinary qualifications of a good man of business, which no one possessed in a higher degree than he did, Mr. Parker joined a playful vivacity and geniality of disposition which made him a delightful member of society, and that he was, to use the emphatic language of his memorialist, "one of the most witty and humorous men of this generation." In this appreciative sketch one of the late Mr. Parker's chief peculiarities is delicately brought out; but it was a failing which certainly "leaned

to virtue's side." "We do not hesitate," says the memorialist, "frankly to state, that if the subject of our memoir had a fault, it was that he despised over-much that which was really despicable. His was a nature full of nobility and chivalry, and he shudderingly recoiled from baseness." To a friend of our own, not long before his death, Mr. Parker emphatically expressed his readiness to surrender the business of publisher, at once and altogether, rather than stoop to the practices adopted by a few, happily a very few, of his compeers. Even more touching perhaps, because more spontaneous, than the article in *Fraser* "In Memoriam," is the postscript to the opening essay in the same number, by "A. K. H. B.," who has so long adorned its pages. We cannot resist the temptation to extract the passage: "I should have had little heart to write this essay, and little joy in finishing it and packing it up, and sending it away to the address to which I have sent so many, if I had known that before the proof of it came down to me, I was to receive the saddest news I have received for many a day, in the unexpected intimation of the death of my dear friend, who has had the main part in the conducting of the magazine since I became connected with it. It is but eight days since he asked me immediately to send him the manuscript of what you have read. Those readers of *Fraser* who did not personally know him, cannot understand how much they have owed to his industry and judgment; but very many warmly attached friends will know well that they have lost in him one of the most honourable-minded and best-hearted of human beings. I can trust myself to say no more." The relations between authors and publishers are much more friendly than they used to be; but, even in these days, it is rare to find such a harmony as is displayed in the brief but evidently most sincere remarks of "A. K. H. B."

The *Daily Telegraph* has been the subject of another action and another acquittal. Mr. Stockbridge is an attorney's clerk, and, having a military turn, exerted himself to get up a rifle corps. Some person unknown, probably a fellow-clerk, desirous of a laugh at his expense, causes to be inserted in the *Telegraph* an advertisement purporting to issue from the said Stockbridge, but describing him as a tailor, who would adapt old uniforms at a small charge. In great wrath Stockbridge went to the office of the newspaper, inspected the manuscript of the advertisement, and demanded an apology; but, very properly, the newspaper people said they must first inquire into the facts. It appeared that as soon as they had done this an editorial apology was inserted. It was admitted that the advertisement had been received in the regular course of business, that it had been inserted quite innocently, and the apology was very ample. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, told the jury that in 1848 an Act of Parliament had been passed to protect papers from being personally chargeable for advertisements inadvertently finding way into their columns, if inserted without intention of wrong; but the defendant had in this case refused to avail himself of that protection, but had simply pleaded not guilty, leaving himself in the hands of the jury on all the facts of the case. The report thus proceeds:

His Lordship read the libel and apology, commenting upon the evidence adduced, and then went on to say that the press had become more and more emancipated from what might be termed the fetters of the law; that, although individual claims were undoubtedly entitled to the very highest considera-



tion when they were laid before a jury to be dealt with by them, some consideration was due to the press, to which we owed so much. The Volunteer movement was one to which the utmost admiration and gratitude should be given, but the liberty of the press had always been most favoured in places like the present, where they met to administer justice; and undoubtedly the country was indebted to it far above anything except the glorious constitution under which we lived and flourished.

We are pleased to state that the jury immediately found a verdict for the defendant.

Another case in which the press is indirectly concerned has occupied the Courts during the present term. A rule was moved, calling upon Mr. J. B. Langley, proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle* and *Newcastle Advertiser*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for having published in that paper, in the month of August last, articles inciting and designed to procure English subjects in England to enlist in the army of General Garibaldi, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. After some discussion, the Court refused the rule, on the express ground that the alleged offence was purely of a public nature, and which, therefore, it was not competent for a private person to pursue by a highly criminal process such as this. It was a matter of State, which, if entertained at all, should be moved by the Attorney-General. If an individual desires to enforce a criminal statute, he should do so in the ordinary way, by preferring a bill of indictment to a grand jury.

The French publishers, like our own, are busy with the production of illustrated and other gift-books for Christmas. But the literary week in Paris has been marked by a few publications of interest. The eighteenth, but, as mentioned in our last impression, not the concluding volume of M. Thiers's "History of the Consulate and Empire," is "out;" and the final volume has been published of the "Diplomatic Correspondence" of Count Joseph de Maistre, less known hitherto as a diplomatist than as a *littérateur*, but whose official "remains" throw new and curious light on the old relations between Sardinia and Russia. From Paris we have also a new volume, the sixth, of the "Etudes et Lectures" of M. Babinet de l'Institut, one of the most eminent of scientific Frenchmen, but who does not disdain to translate the mysteries of science into popular, lucid, and lively language for the mass of his countrymen. Among promises is a new volume of the younger Hugo's translation of Shakespeare, to be designated "Les Amis," and still another contribution to the history of the Revolution of 1848, by that veteran ultra-Liberal of the new régime, and of all régimes, M. Garnier-Pages. From Germany, we have another volume of the eminent Shakespearian scholar Franz Bodenstein's "Shakespeare's Contemporaries and their Works," devoted to Lilly, Greene, and Marlowe. Kuno Fischer's "History of Modern Philosophy" has reached a fourth volume, and comprises a survey of Kant and his system. Vienna sends an excellent edition of the Sclavonic Chronicle of Nestor; and, to come down to more modern matters, Tauchnitz, of Leipzig, has added to his copyright collection of British Authors the Poems of Coleridge, with a memoir by Freiligrath.

The political effervescence in the States has, as might have been expected, checked the publishing activity of our American friends, who would be otherwise in full career, printing and reprinting. Nothing can damp, however, the literary zeal of Mr. Edward Everett, and in the turmoil of his candidature for the Vice-Presidency he has found, or made, leisure for the composition of a Life of Benjamin Franklin, a pendant to the biography of Washington contributed by him to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The appearance is also announced of the new volume of "Home Ballads," by the stirring anti-slavery and Quaker poet of New England, J. G. Whittier; and Oliver Wendell

Holmes, we hear, is already preparing another book of verse, with a strong infusion of the pungent element, to be entitled "Songs in many Keys."

THE following is our usual selected list of the domestic publications of the week:

By Mr. Bentley.—The Journal and Correspondence of Lord Auckland, with a Preface and Introduction by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

By Messrs. Chapman and Hall.—Mr. Alexander Alison's Philosophy and History of Civilisation.

By Messrs. T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh.—Dr. C. Ackermann's Christian Element in Plato, translated from the German. Ebrard's Biblical Commentary on the Epistle of St. John, translated by the Rev. W. B. Pope. Tholuck's Commentary on the Sermon on the Mount, translated by the Rev. J. S. Brown.

By Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.—Brünnow's Spherical Astronomy, translated by the Rev. H. Main, Part I.

By Mr. J. C. Hotten.—Mr. Dudley Costello's Holidays with Hobgoblins.

By the Messrs. Longman.—The late Rev. J. S. Boone's Sermons, chiefly on the Theory of Belief. Mr. H. J. Hind's Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857. Mr. Thomas Hopkins on Winds and Storms. The Progress of Nations on the Principle of National Development in their relation to Statesmanship.

By Mr. George Manwaring.—Kohl's Travels in Canada, translated by Mrs. Percy Sannett.

By Messrs. Saunders, Oiley, and Co.—From Southampton to Calcutta, by Cadwalladar Cumberland.

By Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's Conduct of Life. Holme Lee's Legends from Fairy Land. Mr. J. R. Wise's Shakspeare: his Birthplace and its Neighbourhood.

MR. J. LOTHROP MOTLEY's new and important work, "The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort," is announced by Mr. Murray as "just ready."

MR. CHARLES DICKENS's lively series of papers in *All the Year Round*, "The Uncommercial Traveller," are about to be published in a separate form by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE *Leader*, founded a decade ago by Messrs. Thornton Hunt and Mr. G. H. Lewes, terminated its separate existence on Saturday, when it was incorporated with the *London Review*.

MISS MULOCH, the indefatigable and versatile authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," will commence a new serial story in an early part of "Good Words," to be continued throughout 1861.

A NEW SALON NEWSPAPER, with the expressive title of *The Drawing-Room*, is announced for the 15th of December.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER STRAHAN AND CO., of Edinburgh, are just publishing an English translation of Mme. de Gasparin's "Near and Heavenly Horizons," the remarkable work the merits of which were first made known to the English public in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

"PRISON BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS," the new work of Mr. J. A. Langford, is to be published by Mr. William Tegg, whose cheap and well-edited reprints of English classics we have so often had occasion to notice.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF BLAKE, the mystical artist, which we formerly announced as in preparation by Mr. Gilchrist, the author of our only life of the great painter Etty, is to be published by the Messrs. Macmillan.

LORD BROUGHAM's new and long-expected Treatise on the British Constitution is promised next week by the Messrs. Griffin; at which date we may also expect from them Mr. Henry Mayhew's new book for boys, "Young Benjamin Franklin."

AMONG THE FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS of Messrs. Nisbet and Co. is a new work by Mr. Thomas Williams, the author of "Fiji and the Fijians," on the same subject as his former instructive book—"Scenes and Incidents of Missionary Life in Fiji."

A NEW WORK, "The Past and Present Life of the Globe," by Mr. David Page, the well-known populariser of geology, is in the press, and will be issued by Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, the publishers of most of Mr. Page's former works on geology.

MR. MURRAY has just ready a new, condensed, and cheaper edition of the Rev. Josiah Bateman's interesting Life of the late Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, reviewed in the CRITIC at the time of the appearance of the original work.

THE FRENCH TREATY AND THE RAG QUESTION.—We learn that the French Government have abstained from dealing with the import duties upon paper by the recent supplemental convention, in order to give themselves an opportunity of negotiating with other Continental countries in favour of a more liberal policy in regard to the exportation of rags.—*Morning Star*.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT to render the Psalms of David into English verse has been made by a member of the University of Cambridge, and is announced for publication in a few days by Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co., with the title of "The Psalter, or Psalms of David in English Verse."

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES OF LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND, delivered at Chorleywood by Mr. William Longman (of the firm of Longmans), will be published in December. The new lecture will comprise a rapid survey of English history during the long reign of Henry III.

MESSRS. BRADBURY AND EVANS have three interesting republications forthcoming: "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft," by Harriet Martineau; "Evan Harrington, or He would be a Gentleman," contributed by Mr. George Meredith to *Once a Week*; and Capt. Sherard Osbourne's "Japanese Fragments."

"WAYS AND WORDS OF MEN OF LETTERS" is the title of the new work (to be published by Mr. L. Booth) of the Rev. J. Pycroft, the Author of "Twenty Years in the Church," "Ellerton Rectory," &c. A fourth and cheaper edition of "Twenty Years in the Church" is in preparation.

MESSRS. A. and C. BLACK, of Edinburgh, are preparing for publication "Liturgy and Church History," by Mr. C. H. Bromby, Principal of the Normal College, Cheltenham, the author of "Papers for the Schoolmaster" and of many other contributions to educational literature.

SPEAKING OF NO. 1. OF THE "TEMPLE BAR," the *Manchester Review* says: "Report ascribes the glowing panegyric on Mr. Hepworth Dixon's new work, 'The Personal History of Lord Bacon,' to Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, the novelist, whose books have been, and of course will continue to be, warmly praised in the columns of the *Athenæum*."

MR. G. WHYTE MELVILLE, the author of "Digby Grand," and better still, of "The Interpreter" and "Kate Coventry," will commence a new serial tale, "Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill," in the January number of *Fraser's Magazine*; with the future editorship of which, by the way, rumour connects the name of the historian of England, Mr. J. A. Froude.

THE NEW LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY was thrown open to the public for the first time on Monday forenoon. The building was crowded the whole day, and in the evening there were 400 or 500 persons present at one time. The visitors consisted principally of the more respectable of the working classes. There were 1362 volumes handed out for perusal during the day, being more than double the number usually delivered to readers at the old library in Duke-street.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

MESSRS. J. W. PARKER and Son are preparing for publication a second series of "The Recreations of a Country Parson," contributed by "A. K. H. B." (the Reverend Mr. B.-y-d) to *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Boyd's papers, at once thoughtful and playful, have attracted the attention even of a gentleman so little conversant with current literature as Mr. Bright, M.P., who, in the course of his speech at Birmingham the other day, referred to his recent perusal of the "Recreations."

"ENGLAND'S YEOMEN, from Life in the Nineteenth Century," is to be the title of the new work by Maria Louisa Charlesworth, the author of "Ministering Children," and which we formerly announced as on the point of publication by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday. The same publishers are also about to issue a memoir of the Rev. G. Rayland, itinerating missionary of the Church Missionary Society in North Tinnevelly, South India. The author is the Rev. Thomas Thomason, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

MR. HENRY MAYHEW'S "LONDON LABOUR AND THE LONDON POOR."—Messrs. Southgate and Barrett have sold by auction, by direction of the executor of the late Mr. Bogue, of Fleet-street, the copyright, stereotype plates, woodcuts, and about 100 reams of stock, of Mr. Henry Mayhew's "London Labour and London Poor," in three vols. (500 pages being completely new), for the sum of 1000*l.*, to Messrs. Low. The auctioneer, on the authority of Mr. Tilt (the former partner of the late Mr. Bogue), stated that the sale of this unique work, when it appeared regularly, reached the number 18,000.

MR. HENRY KINGSLEY, a brother of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and author of the stirring and graphic novel descriptive of Australian life, "Geoffrey Hamlyn," will commence in the January number of *Macmillan* (when "Tom Brown at Oxford" draws to a close) a serial novel of an elaborate kind, "Ravenshoe; or, the Adventures of a Young English Gentleman." The Messrs. Macmillan make the announcement—one unusual, but neither unwelcome nor surprising—that the sale of their magazine "has increased by one half its original circulation since the publication of No. 1."

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, AND CO. have in the press Vol. I. of a new History of England, by the senior member of a family distinguished in literature, Mr. J. A. St. John. The work will be completed in six volumes, and Vol. I. is to bring down the narrative to the death of William the Conqueror. This new history will be at once exact and philosophical embodying the results of researches at the State Paper Office, and sketching the development of

civilisation in England. It is intended to do for English history, in briefer compass, what M. Henri Martin in his admirable work has done for that of France.

ALMOST contemporaneously with the issue of cheap editions of Bowdler's Family Shakespeare by the Messrs. Longman and by the Messrs. Griffin, Messrs. W. and R. Chambers announce their "Chambers' Household Shakespeare," to be issued in weekly numbers. It will be on the same plan as Bowdler's, all words and passages with an objectionable tendency being excised; but it will differ from that well-known work in this respect, that, with scrupulous attention to the text, the results of recent Shakespearean study, annotation and criticism are to be embodied in it. The work has been prepared under the editorship of Mr. William Chambers and of Mr. Robert Carruthers, of Inverness.

MR. KINGSLEY's solitary attempt to adapt the Greek mythology for juveniles is about to be followed up by a new work, intended principally for the instruction of children, and to be entitled "Tales from Greek Mythology," written by the Rev. George W. Cox, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and one of the Masters in the College, Cheltenham. From the stores of Greek legend Mr. Cox selects those tales which are in themselves most beautiful, as well as most likely to attract the attention of young children, and so to narrate them, that the steps may be unbroken which lead them from the simple acquaintance with these stories, to that analysis of their origin and growth which the science of Comparative Mythology has enabled us to accomplish. Some notes are added, which may tend to make the book serviceable, not merely for amusement, but also for purposes of instruction. The contents are as follows: The Sorrow of Demeter; the Sleep of Endymion; Niobe and Latona; Orpheus and Eurydice; Phrixus and Helle; Cadmus and Europa; Odysseus and Polyphemus; Odysseus and Circe; Odysseus and the Sirens; Odysseus and Nausicaa; the Story of Arion; the Treasures of Rhampsinus. The work will be published by the Messrs. Longman.

MAYHEW AND MAXWELL.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Wednesday, before Sir W. P. Wood, Mr. Augustus Mayhew, the well-known author, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Maxwell, the speculative publisher, the defendant. The importance of the case will be evident from the following statement of the point at issue:—In 1858 the plaintiff was employed by the then proprietor of the *Welcome Guest* to write, and did write, one of the tales in the Christmas number of the *Welcome Guest* for that year, which was entitled "The Wedding-rings of Shrimpton-super-Mare, with some Stories about those who wore them for Better and for Worse." The defendant had recently advertised in the *Welcome Guest* the intended publication, in fancy boards, at the price of 2s., of "The Wedding-rings, and some Stories about those who wore them for Better and for Worse." The plaintiff, who stated that his tale was not composed upon the terms that the copyright in it should belong to the proprietor of the *Welcome Guest* so as to enable him to publish it in a separate form, had filed his bill to restrain the intended publication, and now moved for an injunction. Mr. Archibald Smith now moved to restrain the defendant from publishing the tale in question, composed by the plaintiff, in a separate form, or otherwise than as part of the Christmas number of the *Welcome Guest* for Christmas 1858. Mr. W. H. Terrell and Mr. Druce, for the defendant, contended that the plaintiff had not registered his title to the "Fifth Wedding Ring" so as to entitle him to copyright, and that the defendant Maxwell, who had become the proprietor of the *Welcome Guest*, and, as such, of the stories in the Christmas number, was entitled to publish them as he liked, and at a different price, and in a different shape. The Vice-Chancellor said that, upon the Copyright Act of the 5th & 6th of Victoria, chap. 45, the plaintiff was fully entitled to sue. Section 18 expressly met the present case in the provision, as to the copyright in essays contributed to a periodical work, that it should revert to the author after twenty-eight years, and that during the twenty-eight years the proprietor should not publish any such essay separately without the consent of the author. Without such a provision, an author who had contributed to many periodicals, and was minded after twenty-eight years to collect and publish his essays—as had been done by Lord Macaulay, Jeffrey, and several others—would be seriously injured. The only injunction here asked for was to restrain the publication of this tale in a separate form. There appeared to be some doubt upon the merits as to the allegation that the plaintiff had reserved to himself the right of publication in a separate form. Independently, however, of the actual right to sue in respect of an infringement of the copyright, the plaintiff was entitled to assert his interest in preventing the publication in a separate form in the mean time. There had been no assignment of the copyright; the author had not given his consent, and therefore the proprietor could not publish the tale. Mr. W. H. Terrell and Mr. Druce were then heard upon the merits. The Vice-Chancellor said that the defendant must be restrained from publishing the plaintiff's tale otherwise than as

part of the Christmas number of the *Welcome Guest*. The injunction must be granted to restrain the defendants from printing, publishing, selling, or otherwise circulating the plaintiff's tale, otherwise than as forming part of the *Welcome Guest* for Christmas 1858.

AMERICA.—It is stated that Messrs. J. R. Gilmore and B. F. Barnett, of Orange, N.J., have purchased the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. The new series will commence in January next. Mr. Lewis Gaylord Clark is to remain connected with it in the editorial department.

JAMES REDPATH has in the press of Thayer and Eldridge, of Boston, a new volume, written at the request of the Government of Hayti, entitled "A Guide to Hayti." It will contain a history of the island republic, a copy of its constitution and emigration laws, accounts of its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, its soil, climate, and religion. There will be two editions of the work, "The Emigrants' Edition," to be published immediately in cheap style; and the "Geffard Edition," to appear in December, printed and bound in an elegant manner.

THE HON. WM. H. SAFFORD has at last sent his long-anticipated work upon Blennerhasset to the press of the Messrs. Moore, Wiltach, Keys, and Co. It contains a memoir of Blennerhasset, with his private journal, his hitherto unpublished correspondence with his wife, with Burr, Alston, Mrs. Alston, and others, throwing light upon the proposed revolution, and an account of the "Spanish Association of Kentucky."

THAYER and ELDRIDGE have in active preparation "Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl," written by herself, and edited by Mrs. Maria Child; and a "History of Slave Insurrections," by T. M. Higginson, who is the author of a number of the most notable articles in the *Atlantic Monthly*, among which may be mentioned "The Maroons of Surinam." The same firm also announces a superfluous publication—a volume of poems by Walt Whitman.

THE STRONG TASTE FOR BOOKS RELATING TO OLD ENGLISH LITERATURE, now prevailing in the United States, has been often mentioned. An instance in the last number of *The North American Review*, shows that our scholars know how to use the treasures they may acquire. Any one acquainted with the variorum editions of Milton, or the researches of Professor Masson, would suppose that no further elucidations of the poet's sources and course of study could be made; but an article in the above-mentioned periodical brings forward, from a neglected old book, more remarkable instances of similitude and actual resemblance, both in the structure of the poem and in particular instances between "Paradise Lost" and a forgotten prototype, than all the previous labours of his editors, from Bishop Newton down to Mr. Keightley. The book in question is a poem called "The Glasse of Time in the First and Second Age, divinely handled by Thomas Peyton," and published in London in 1620, when Milton was twelve years old. The author (of whom nothing is known but the fact of his being of "Gray's Inn") has been led by his subject to the Creation, the Fall, &c.; and it is scarcely possible that Milton can have avoided seeing and profiting by his work. The book is known to bibliographers (Mr. Heber's copy sold for 3l. 3s.), but none of them seem to have looked beyond the title; and as it never fell in the way of Sir Egerton Brydges, whose taste would have discerned and appreciated its value, it has remained for an American student to make it known.—*American Paper*.

#### BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. Birmingham, Bookseller, Plymouth.  
St. Thomas Aquinas Summa Theologica, folio edit.  
By Mr. Bradbury, Bookseller, Deansgate, Bolton.  
Baines's History of Lancashire, 4 vols. 4to.  
Roberts's Welsh Interpreter, 16mo. Leigh.  
Roberts's English and Welsh Vocabulary. Longman.  
By Messrs. Cundall and Miller, Booksellers, Norwich.  
Westminster Review, October 1860. 1 or 2 copies.  
Walter's History of England on Christian Principles, Vol. I.  
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs.  
Memorials of Arthur Hallam (privately printed).  
By Mr. Hindley, Bookseller, Brighton.  
Library of the Fathers, Vols. XXIX. to XXXVIII cloth.  
Sortain's Sermons, 8vo.  
Sortain's Psalms and Hymns.  
Knight's (Charles) Shakspeare, Vol. VIII., containing the Doubtful Plays, cloth.  
Lodge's (E.) Portraits, Cabinet Edition, Vols. V., VI., VII., and VIII., red cloth.  
By Mr. Howell, Bookseller, Liverpool.  
Sturtevant's Preacher's Manual, 8vo.  
Austen's Pride and Prejudice. Original edit., 3 vols. post 8vo.  
By Mr. Simpson, Bookseller, 13, Coney-street, York.  
Coldwell's Davidian Grammar.  
Pope's (Rev. G. U.) Tamil Reader.  
Audubon's American Ornithological Biography, 4 vols.

By Messrs. Walker and Co., 196, Strand.  
Arthur Mills on Colonial Constitutions, 8vo. J. Murray.

By Mr. Laycock, Bookseller, Oxford.

Gaisford's Poetæ Minores, Vol. III.  
Calvin on Psalms, Oxford, Vol. II.  
Monro's Logic, 1850.  
Beatson's Index to Sophocles and Æschylus.  
Usher's Works, Vols. X., XI., XII., XIV., to Davis and Vaughan's Plato's Republic, 1st edit.  
Catena Aurea (Matthew), Vols. I., II., III.  
Second-hand Booksellers' Catalogues.

#### TRADE NEWS.

BANKRUPTS.—William North Rees, Gracechurch-street, printer, Dec. 11, at half-past two o'clock, Jan. 15, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Lee, Aldermanbury.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—Coope and Payne, Manchester and Heap-bridge, Lancashire, paper-dealers.—J. and J. Calvert and J. Brown, Belper, paper-dealers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.—J. Green, Birkenhead, newspaper proprietor, first div. of 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Dec. 21, W. F. Crofts, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, printer.—Dec. 24, J. Hullah, St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, and Langham-street, Portland-place, bookseller.

RE LEWIS.—The bankrupt, Edward Lewis, was a lithographic printer, of Coleman-street. A sitting fixed for his examination was held on Tuesday in the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque. It appeared that the bankrupt had been in partnership with two persons named Larratt and Bohn, and it appeared that when Mr. Bohn retired, in December 1858, there was a deficiency of 573l. The liabilities of Larratt and Lewis are 5000l., against assets 2563l. The separate debts of the present bankrupt, according to the statement of Mr. James Hutton, are together with liabilities 3000l.; assets 365l. No accounts having been filed, an adjournment to the 8th of January was ordered.

#### SALES BY AUCTION.

##### COMING SALES.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, December 12, and three following days, a collection of theological books, being the third portion of the collection of G. C. Mason, Esq.

By MESSRS. SOUTHGATE and BARRETT, at 22, Fleet-street, on Monday, December 10, and four following days, a large assortment of popular modern books, part by order of the executrix of the late Mr. F. Ackermann.

##### PAST SALES.

By MESSRS. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Wednesday, 28th Nov. and following day, the library of the late Henry William Tancred, Esq., M.P. The total proceeds of the two days' sale amounted to 409l. 1s.

Fox (Rt. Hon. C. J.) Speeches in the House of Commons, 6 vols. very scarce, 1815. 5l. 15s.

Pope (A.) Works, notes by J. Warton, 9 vols. portrait, 1797.—Translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, 11 vols. 1796. uniform in old calf gilt. 8l.

Campbell (Lord) Lives of the Lord Chancellors, 7 vols., 1845. 5l.

Bewick (T.) Works, 5 vols., Newcastle, 1823-1826, all on large royal paper. 10l. 15s.

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